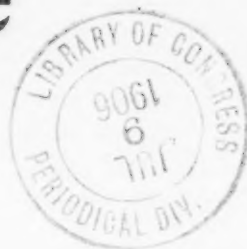


Volume X

Number 6

# Colored American Magazine

JUNE, 1906



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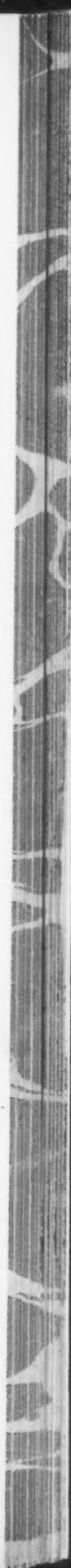
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THE BATTALION AT HAMPTON



# THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

VOL. X.

JUNE, 1903.

NO. 6

## What Hampton Students Are Doing

**T**HE first industrial school for Negroes, perhaps one of the first schools in this country that set out with the definite purpose of fitting its students for actual life, was Hampton Institute. Since that school was established the principle that education, like other things in this busy and practical world, should have a definite purpose and should be judged by the success with which it fulfilled that purpose has steadily gained in popularity and is gradually changing the character of every form of education in this country.

For many years in the Northern schools, the demand for this definiteness of aim took the form of a fight against Greek and Latin. It was often hard to see what practical use Greek or Latin was; how it made men more efficient workmen or better citizens, and for that reason it was opposed. The principle at issue was that every form of education should give an account

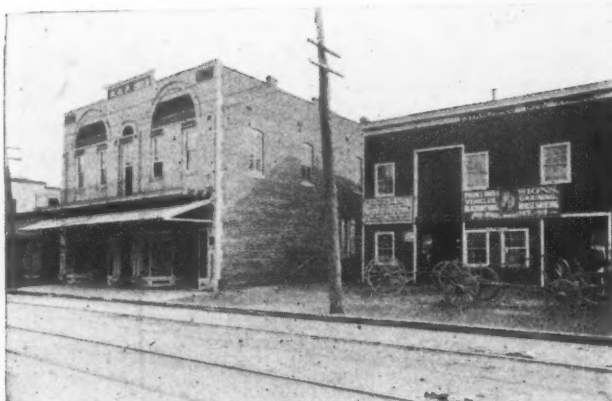
of itself since education is a means and not an end. Now public education is beginning to demand everywhere and in all forms of education that this definiteness of aim be emphasized and that education shall prepare its students to do some definite form of work in the communities in which they live. This is the main burden of a remarkable report recently issued by a commission appointed several years ago to report upon the present school system in Massachusetts. Its chief recommendations are in favor of industrial education being made part of the primary school education.

These recommendations seemed to be based on the notion that a system of education supported by the state, should not only increase the intelligence of its pupils but increase their usefulness as well. This is the principle which was first given a clear expression at Hampton.

Hampton was among the first of these schools



HAMPTON'S PROUDEST PRODUCT

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R. R. PALMER'S STORE AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP

the greatest difficulty. After studying the wheelwright's trade at Hampton he opened a shop in the town, where he makes and repairs all kinds of vehicles and does general blacksmithing and wheelwrighting. He has accumulated considerable property, some of which is invested in one of the most creditable store buildings in the town of Hampton. It was built in 1899 at a cost of \$4,000.

that seek to measure their success by their results. What these are in the case of Hampton may be gathered from a recent bulletin issued by that institution telling what some of its graduates are doing.

A successful tailoring business has been carried on for six years by Charles S. Carter of Norfolk, Virginia. He employs twelve journeymen, both whites and Negroes, and is patronized by both races. His business amounts to between



CHARLES CARTER IN HIS TAILOR SHOP

From the large number of Hampton graduates who are in business for themselves, it is difficult to select illustrations. Perhaps one of the most striking is R. R. Palmer, who was born a slave and obtained an education only with

\$6,000 and \$8,000 yearly and his work is of excellent quality. His aim, as he himself puts it, is so to live as "to show men that they can be clean, honest, and God fearing, and can succeed in business." In 1902 he was made vestry-

man of the Colored Episcopal Church of Norfolk.

The largest outgrowth of Hampton in Virginia is St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, Virginia, founded in 1888 by Rev. James S. Russell, a Hampton ex-student, now an archdeacon in the Episcopal Church. The plant consists of 1700 acres of land, and nearly thirty buildings, most of which were erected by student labor, the bricks and lumber for them being also prepared by the students. The contrast between these and the mud cabins of slavery time still standing near

nearly one hundred and fifty acres of land, with two large buildings and other school property valued at \$14,000. In 1891 it became a school of the American Missionary Association with Wm. G. Price, Class of 1890, as principal. The Association considers the class of students at Cappahosic superior to that in many other localities. They do the entire work of the farm and household and their academic work is of excellent grade. The course includes Normal training and some good teachers go out from this school into the rural districts of the state.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.

by is most suggestive of the progress that the Negro race has made since its emancipation. Sixteen industries are taught at St. Paul's, many of the instructors being Hampton graduates. The school numbers at present nearly five hundred students and has had under its care over two thousand young people who have been trained to self-support and right ways of living.

Another industrial school founded by a Hampton ex-student is the Cappahosic High School on the York River in Gloucester County. It was started in 1888 by William B. Weaver with four pupils who were taught in an old storehouse. In less than ten years it owned

At Calhoun, Alabama, there was started in 1896 a movement intended, like the Tuskegee Conference, to encourage the Negroes of the cotton belt to abandon the "lien system of cropping," which virtually enslaved them anew, and to establish themselves on land and in homes of their own. This movement, known as co-operative land buying, was inaugurated by Miss C. R. Thorn and Rev. Pitt Dillingham, Principals of the Calhoun School, one of Hampton's outgrowths. This is in reality a social settlement which keeps itself in close touch with the various phases of life in the community of poor Negro farmers in which it stands.



THE FAMOUS WATER FRONT OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

The practical details of the land buying having been worked out by John W. Lemon, a Hampton graduate, Class of 1890, who has also acted for ten years as farm manager of the Calhoun School. The Principals say of him that he has the entire confidence of the people, that he has endless patience in working out the details of the land company's business, and that his management has been

most wise and sympathetic.

The first piece of land purchased was a lot of 120 acres at a cost of \$800. On this four families were placed. At present (1904) the land company owns plantations containing nearly 4,000 acres of land. On this land eighty-eight Negro families have settled and have paid in eight years \$27,400. Sixty of these families hold the deeds

for their farms and are living in comfortable two or three-roomed houses, are raising their own food supplies, and are enjoying the self-respect which the ownership of property brings. The remaining families are gradually paying their balances and securing their deeds. What this means to the poor mortgage-ridden farmer of the Black Belt it is difficult to estimate.



THE HAMPTON SUPPLY COMPANY'S YARDS



The men are being trained in business habits; and thriftlessness and hopeless poverty are giving place to energy and a degree of prosperity.

The latest development of the work at Calhoun is the buying of land and the building of homes by the school's graduates. One of the first to build a better home for his mother was Boyd Rhetta, who came to Hampton after finishing his course at Calhoun, graduating in 1901. On his return home he found his

he forwarded to the land company \$525.75, besides supporting his mother and her children. He has now made his first and second payments on fifty acres of land, and his mother is living in her own neat little three-roomed cottage, well built and painted, and fitted with glass windows—a luxury in that community, where the solid wooden shutter is almost universal.

Having studied agriculture at Hampton, Rhetta is able to do good work on



BIRTHPLACE OF BOYD RHETTA

mother and brothers and sisters in a very uncomfortable one-room cabin, and heard the story of his father's thriftlessness, debt, and misused opportunities. Inspired by the Hampton and Calhoun ideas of self-help and self-support, he determined to join the land company, get a good farm for himself, and make a new home for his mother. Seeing a chance to earn money in the mines near Birmingham, he left home to work there. In a little over a year

his farm. He has put up a substantial poultry house and is giving attention to his garden and orchard, as well as to the diversifying of his crops. He is determined to show that the people of Lowndes County can, if they will, make a good living from their farms.

It is encouraging to learn that thirteen Calhoun graduates are either buying land or have already paid for a farm.

The value of Hampton's training in business habits may be inferred from





FRANK D. BANKS

the fact that the head bookkeeper and assistant bookkeeper in the school Treasurer's Office are graduates trained in the office. F. D. Banks, Class of '76, and Harris Barrett, Class of '85, have held



BIRTHPLACE OF THOMAS C. WALKER

these positions for twenty-seven and nineteen years respectively. They have the entire confidence of the school's officers and trustees and of other business men with whom they come in contact.

In addition to his work in the Treasurer's Office of the Institute, Mr. Banks acts as treasurer and business manager of the Hampton Supply Company, in the town of Hampton. This corporation began business in 1896 with a paid up capital of \$3,500. During its first year its sales aggregated \$9,000; in 1904 they were \$20,000. Each year has shown a steady increase both in extent and in volume of business done until it is now the second largest enterprise of its kind in the town. The Company handles anthracite coal, wood, hay, grain, stock, feed, and mill stuff, in both the wholesale and the retail trade. It has always given satisfactory service and has had increasing patronage from both races. Six men are employed in the yards and two in the office. Four Hampton Institute men besides Mr. Banks serve as officers and directors of the Company.

Twenty-six years ago, Thos. C. Walker, Class of 1883, now a successful lawyer of Gloucester County, Virginia, was an ignorant country boy in what was called "the plucky

class" at Hampton, taught by Booker T. Washington. The boys of this class worked hard at the school saw mill or at other industries by day and studied for two hours in the evening. At the end of his work year Walker had saved \$92, a dollar for every cent he owned when he reached Hampton. After his graduation he taught for six years, sending twenty-six pupils to Hampton during that time. He then began the

consulship at Guadeloupe, W. I., at a salary of \$1200, but refused it in order to continue in the service of his people in Virginia, for from the first he has interested himself in their betterment. Almost all the colored people in his county were renters. He helped them to build homes and buy land until now ninety per cent own and manage farms. The churches were improved. The migration to Northern cities was stopped,



THOMAS C. WALKER'S PRESENT HOME

study of law with an ex-Confederate soldier, was admitted to the bar in three years, and has since practiced in all the courts, has been four times justice of the peace, once county commissioner, once delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in 1896 was appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Rappahannock, the only Negro ever given such an appointment in Virginia.

Recently Mr. Walker was offered the

and for a space of five years no Negro was sent from that county to the penitentiary. Mr. Walker has also conducted an educational campaign which has roused the people to raise money for the improvement of schools. Through his efforts the colored people in thirteen counties raised \$1,685 in one year to lengthen the school term. He has also been a strong temperance worker, and through his influence the saloon has been abolished in many counties.

## Black and White

### Recent Thought and Opinion from Various Sources on the Relations of the Races

For the opinions expressed in the excerpts and articles which follow the editor of THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE assumes no responsibility. They are printed here as a matter of news, to inform the readers of this magazine in regard to the actual opinion among white people and black people North and South in regard to the relations of the two races in which we are most interested. They are chosen either because they have intrinsic value, as the expression of thoughtful men upon a deep and difficult problem, or because, from the fact that they have found wide currency in newspapers and magazines it appears that they express pretty accurately certain widely prevalent shades of opinion upon this subject. Public opinion is not something with which we can merely agree or differ, which we can merely praise or condemn, it is a great force to be studied, to be changed and corrected, but always to be respected.—THE EDITOR.

#### Racial Self-Esteem

**I**N REGARD to the controversy over the separation of the white and black delegates at the Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement at Nashville the utterances of one colored preacher, T. Nelson Baker, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, first published in the Congregationalist, has been widely quoted. The excerpts that follow were printed with approving comment by a magazine so friendly to the Negro as the Outlook:

There is but one thing that will ever save the Negroes of the South from the pity of all thoughtful people—and pity borders on contempt—and that is the growth of a feeling in the heart of the Southern Negro that makes him as proud of being by himself as the Southern white man is of being by himself. It is hard to respect a person that is always whining and pouting because you do not want to sit by him. When the Negro really feels as proud of being black as the white man does of being white, he will no longer feel humiliated by being seated by himself. Booker T. Washington is just as great a man sitting apart with his mother's people as

he is when he sits with his father's people.

There is growing up among the Negroes of this land a class of persons who spend their time and strength in talking and writing about their "manhood." This talk has the tendency to give one the same feeling one has in the presence of the woman who is always talking about how sacred she holds her virtue. Superiority, manhood, and virtue never speak of themselves.

Some would destroy the "Jim Crow car," so that white and colored can travel together; others would destroy the "Jim Crow Negro," so that the so-called "Jim Crow car" would be the best car in which to travel. This is the longest way round, but it is the surest way home.

This constant protest against everything like race separation has a deeper meaning than at first sight appears. There is a class of Negro leaders who in their blindness object to everything Negro. They object to Negro churches, and call them a great wrong against the Negro; they object to Negro schools,

and feel that a great wrong has been done the Negro child who has not been allowed to attend school with white children—and in their heart of hearts they object to the Negro child.

The name Negro smacks of reproach—so did the name Christian once, but to day it is *THE NAME* which is above every name. Names are what the owners of the names make them.

**Booker T. Washington on "Amalgamation."**

Last winter when Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., was in New York, seeking to work up advertising for his play "The Clansman" he sought to draw Dr. Booker T. Washington into a debate on the subject of "race amalgamation," believing no doubt that such a debate would ensure the success of his play and that even the proposal to enter the lists in this spectacular manner would help. Recently, in his own quiet way, Dr. Washington has made reply to Mr. Dixon. At the close of his article in the *North American Review* for April entitled "Tuskegee Prospective and Retrospective," he says:

In recent years, this question has been repeatedly and insistently asked: "Suppose the Negro succeeds in making himself master here in America of the white man's civilization, what will be the effect upon the relations of the races?"

Often those who have pressed this question have answered it for themselves in the following manner. They have said: "If the Negro is allowed to remain in this country until he is able to compete with the members of the white race, in the various forms of intellectual and physical labor, one of two consequences will follow; either the weaker race will be exterminated by the stronger, or the two races will amalgamate."

I do not believe that we have reason to fear either one or the other of these consequences. It should always be borne in mind that it takes two races to amalgamate, and the absorption of one by the other cannot be accomplished without the consent of both. I do not believe that the Negro is yet willing to disappear; I believe, rather, that his unwillingness increases in proportion to his intellectual and moral advance. I think it will be found to be a fact that the process of amalgamation has been going on with much less rapidity under freedom than it did under slavery. So long as the Negro was taught that everything that was good was white and everything that was bad was black, so long as he remained a mere chattel, it was natural and inevitable, that he should desire to become in everything—in style, manners, thought, and in the color of his skin—white. But now that the Negro is beginning to understand his own possibilities, to believe that he has an independent mission in the world, and to gain that sort of self-respect that comes with the consciousness of that mission, the disposition and the willingness to surrender his racial identity and to detach himself from the life and the destiny of his own people are, I am convinced, steadily decreasing.

The other question, the question of his elimination by force, is one that the Negro will have to face, just as other races have faced it. His position in that regard is not so different from that of the Jews. At any rate, it is a question he cannot escape by going to any other country. As a matter of fact, those who have studied the situation know that the Negro has less protection against the encroachments and the competition of the white race in Africa than he has here in America. The fact that he is in the majority does not help him in Africa any more than it has helped him elsewhere.

I am convinced that any one who will



consider the question with patience will come to the conclusion that the only salvation for the Negro people, or for any race, is to make themselves so useful to the rest of the world, so indispensable to their neighbors, that the world will not only tolerate but desire their presence. To a large extent, this is already true in the South—more true, I am convinced, than it is in the North, where the Negro has much less opportunity to work than he has in the South. In short there is nothing for the Negro to do but remain where he is and struggle on and up. The whole philosophy of the Negro question can be written in three words: patience, persistence, fortitude. The really hopeful thing about the situation is that, on the whole, the Negro has done, under the circumstances, the best he could.

#### **The True and the False in Southern Life**

An article which has occasioned considerable comment both from the North and the South is that of Rev. Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of Atlanta, entitled "The True and the False in Southern Life," printed in a recent issue of the South Atlantic Quarterly. The article is a sort of psychological study of the Southern temperament and an attempt to account for the bitterness of sectionalism and, as the writer calls it, "the morbid self-consciousness of Southern thought." The substance of this article follows:

The Southern thought began to narrow in the days of John C. Calhoun. The capacity of our people for greatness began to decrease from the hour that the Southern States withdrew their attention from the broad field of human issues to concentrate it upon a single issue (the Negro and slavery). The result was natural and inevitable.

There are moral reprisals in civilization. The South paid the price for what, in an individual, would be called self-interest as opposed to humanity-interest and the effect upon a people was like unto the effect that invariably falls upon the individual character. We lost our great point of view. We looked in instead of out. From the day of the Great Apostle who earnestly warned men, "Look not on your own things, but also on the things of others," somehow power and glory have not rested with those who chose self-regarding motives. John C. Calhoun was a philosopher. He knew the laws of moral progress. His insight told him that the South was imperiled from within. The careful student notes the earnestness and passion with which he strove to keep the discussion of the period from the question of self-interest and on the high plane of federal state freedom. But he did not succeed. Human nature was powerful.

The question whether the Negro was slave or free was not the decisive thing. It was whether the South should be conditioned in her thought and life altogether by any single issue that separated her from the concerns of mankind. As long as we struggled for that which was good for everybody everywhere, we moved with Providence and the South led the van. There were great human concerns involved in the building up of the Republic. The whole world was interested in it. It was a work ennobling to a people—the inspiration of a great national usefulness. The disaster began when the South began to think only for itself—began to have only one problem. Monomania is a disease. This is the final fact, though other causes were contributory to it. This is the false note in Southern life. The question for safe and sound citizenship, then, is the question of getting ourselves free from the thrall of one issue and of interesting the people in matters that



stimulate life and that generate moral and intellectual energy. I do not care to debate whether the Negro problem is a great problem or not, or whether the presence in the South of the Negroes is a great peril or not. Grant both propositions. What I ask you and what I wish every thoughtful man to consider is, whether the Negro question is a fair price for Southern progress—whether there are not for us and our children other and greater benefits which are endangered by our absorption in it? It is whether the Negro question is great enough to make a great people? Are not those who keep the mind of the South at this one issue engaged really in the business of furnishing fresh fetters of failure? I have been much of my life intimate with average Southerners—the people in the country sections—and I have marked it that this average man responds at once to the idea that we would be better off, everything would be better off, if we were less absorbed in this one question. There is an undeveloped and unorganized moral instinct in the South that it is an unhealthy, unprofitable business. Now, for ten years the South has had a flood of agitation on the Negro problem. Let us take stock and see where we are. We are less fit to think straight and feel true on the subject than we were ten years ago. If you tell me that the burden is on us, that we cannot shirk or shelve the pressing peril, I will tell you that unless we give our thought to health-making issues and gather strength

the burden and the peril will overwhelm us. And for the Negro, no one can tell how direful the effect on him. He, too, is far less fit to contribute his share to solution or amelioration. Monomania cripples his soul also.

Immediately at hand for Southern men is the necessity of choosing between two sets of leaders. The Negroes, also, are facing the same proposition with regards to their leaders. On one side are those who earnestly, and for the most part, sincerely, encourage and promote devotion to other interests. The two policies are at a point. My plea to Southern young men is that you will take a firm stand with those who lead away from the Negro question, to the strengthening concerns of Southern life. And let the stand be firm. You will be assailed and irritated; by prejudices on one hand and by the provoking folly of the Negroes on the other hand, but let your patriotism be sufficient for these things.

Departing from the confusion, let us chose those lines of leadership which, if honored, and followed, will lead the South to its noble future. And you will take note that they represent the ideals and the spirit, as well as the habit, of the good days when the Southern people were powerful in influence.

The industrial leader, the educational leader and the religious leader are the three who must lead us out of that which is false into that which is true in our Southern life—business man, teacher and preacher.



## Round de Fireplace Wid Rindy

By DORA LAWRENCE

SOME folks lake de dew ob Summer,  
 Some folks lake de ba'm ob Spring,  
 Odders hankers fer ole Autumn,  
 But I laks what Winter bring.  
 Winter eb'nins long an' chllly,  
 No'f win' knockin' at yo' do',  
 Sit an' hear de voice ob Nachur  
 Tell de embers die down low.

ONE thing why I laks de Winter,  
 Ain' much work a doin' den,  
 Coffee roas'in in de skillet,  
 Hog a fatt'nin' in de pen.  
 Rindy cooks de ole time cookin',  
 T'ank de Lor' I got her sho ;  
 Eb'ry night I praise de Fadder  
 As de embers die down low.

TALK an' talk from dark tell midnight,  
 Nuffin' 'tall ter call yer min'—  
 Smoke house full,—corn an' bacon,—  
 'Tater pumps all in a line.  
 Winter eb'nings bring sweet mem'ries  
 Ob de days so long ago,  
 When I sat and talked wid Rindy  
 Tell de embers died down low.

SOM'IN 'bout de Winter weatha'  
 Meks yo' feel yo' aint so spry,  
 Draws yo' nearer to de Fadder  
 'Cause yo' time hit mought be nigh.  
 Yo' doan see no green leab's peepin',  
 Yo' doan hear de waters flow,—  
 Curious thoughts dey come upon me  
 When de embers die down low.

SOMETIMES I sees de Lan o' Beulah  
 Shinin' fore dese dim ole eyes,  
 For de time aint long, I feels it,  
 'Fore my soul am gwine ter rise  
 To de lan' ob milk an' honey  
 Where de Crystal Ribber flow,—  
 An' der wont be no mo' waitin'  
 Tell de embers die down low.

## A Study in Points of View

For the benefit of the readers of THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE we print below two contrasting views of the Negro taken from the May number of the Century Magazine. One of these is from Charles Francis Adams, the well-known publicist, who describes himself somewhat ironically as a "New England philanthropist and theorist." The other represents the views of one of the most noted ethnologists in the world, Prof. Franz Boas, of Columbia University. Mr. Adams' views concerning the Negro in America were acquired in Africa after six weeks in a genuine Negro city—the city of Omdurman. Prof. Boas' views regarding the Negro in Africa were acquired after years of research and a careful study of all the native peoples of Africa at the time that they first came in contact with the white man. Mr. Adams is looking from Africa toward America and Prof. Boas is looking from America toward Africa. These men seem to arrive at totally different conclusions, based upon essentially the same facts or at least the same kind of facts, namely the facts of ethnology. Mr. Adams has been all his life, we are led to judge, if we did not know, prejudiced in favor of the Negro. Suddenly he seems to take a view which is essentially that of a majority of intelligent and well meaning Southerners. Prof. Boas is a German, who presumably has none of the prejudices which have divided the North from the South during nearly a hundred years of the nation's history. This contrast in the opinions of two men equally eminent is worth studying for its own sake. We submit it here without further comment.—THE EDITOR.

### Reflex Light From Africa

From an article in the May Century by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

**F**INALLY, as to the African in America. What gleam of supposable light does a brief visit to the White Nile throw on our home problem? A good deal—perhaps! In the first place, looking about me among Africans in Africa,—far removed from that American environment to which I have been accustomed,—the scales fell from my eyes. I found myself most impressed by a realizing sense of the appalling amount of error and cant in which the United States have indulged on this topic. We have actually wallowed in a bog of self-sufficient ignorance,—especially we philanthropists and theorists of New England. We do so still. Having eyes, we will not see. Even now we not infrequently hear the successor to the abolitionist and humanitarian of the ante-civil-war period,—the "Uncle

Tom" period,—announce that the difference between the White Man and the Black Man is much less considerable than is ordinarily supposed, and that the only real obstacle in the Negro's way is that—"He has never been given a chance!" For myself, after visiting the black man in his own house, I come back with a decided impression that this is the sheerest of delusions, due to pure ignorance of rudimentary facts; yet we built upon it in reconstruction days as upon a foundation-stone,—a self-evident truth! Let those who indulge in such theories go to the Soudan, and pass a week at Omdurman. That place marks in commerce, in letters and in art, in science and architecture, the highest point of development yet reached by an African race. As already suggested, the difference between Omdurman and London about measures the difference between the Black and the White. Indisputably

great, that it admits of measurement is questionable. So far as I am advised the Soudanese are the finest race of the whole African species. Physically, they are tall, as a whole well-formed; and, in their savage way, they are indisputably courageous. Yet in them not the slightest inherent power of development has as yet come to the surface. Baker, after living amongst them for years, calls attention to the striking elementary fact that, since the beginning of time to the day that now is, they have neither domesticated the elephant nor invented pottery. As respects pottery the Chinese, for instance, were "as civilized as they are at the present day when the English were barbarians;" the Hindoos domesticated the elephant at a period now beyond the memory of man. To-day the African uses the gourd, and kills the elephant for his ivory!

What, then, is to be our American outcome? The Negro squats at our hearth-stone;—we can neither assimilate nor expel him. The situation in Egypt is comparatively simple. The country will be developed by European money and brain; and the African will find his natural place in the outcome. Facts will be recognized, and a polity adopted in harmony with them. Will the results reached there react on us in America? Who now can say? The problem is intricate. Meanwhile one thing is clear:—the work done by those who were in political control at the close of our Civil War was work done in utter ignorance of ethnological law and total disregard of unalterable fact. Starting the movement wrong, it will

be yet productive of uncalculable injury to us. The Negro, after emancipation, should have been dealt with, not as a political equal, much less forced into a position of superiority; he should have been treated as a ward and dependent,—firmly, but in the spirit of kindness and absolute justice. Practically impossible as a policy then, this is not less so now. At best, it is something which can only be slowly and tentatively approximated. Nevertheless, it is not easy for one at all observant to come back from Egypt and the Soudan without a strong suspicion that we will in America make small progress towards a solution of our race problem until we approach it in less of a theoretic and humanitarian, and more of a scientific, spirit. Equality results not from law, but exists because things are in essentials like; and a political system which works admirably when applied to homogeneous equals results only in chaos when generalized into a nostrum to be administered universally. It has been markedly so of late with us."

#### **The Negro in Africa.**

By the Editor of the Century Magazine for May.

**M**R. ADAMS speaks of the necessity of the ethnological point of view in the consideration of these questions. In this connection it is both curious and important to note by way of contrast the results of the studies of the ethnologist Prof. Franz Boas, especially in his paper on "What the Negro Has Done in Africa," published in "The Ethical Record" of March, 1904. From a general review of the subject he comes to remarkably optimistic conclusions. He says that



all over the African continent the Negro is either a tiller of the soil or the owner of large herds, only the Bushmen a few of the dwarf tribes of Central Africa being hunters. "Owing to the high development of agriculture, the density of population is much denser than that of primitive America, and consequently the economic conditions of life are more stable. . . . At a time," he remarks, "when our own ancestors still utilized stone implements, or at best, when bronze weapons were first introduced, the Negro had developed the art of smelting iron; and it seems likely that their race has contributed more than any other to the early development of the iron industry." He refers to the beautiful inlaid iron weapons of Central Africa and the perfection to which the art of wood carving, by means of iron implements, has been brought by the African. He adds:

It may safely be said that the primitive Negro community—with its fields that are tilled with iron and wooden implements, with its smithies, with its expert wood carvers—is a model of thrift and industry, and compares favorably with the conditions of life among our own ancestors.

Prof. Boas makes special mention of the legal trend of mind among the natives, declaring that "no other race on a similar level of culture has developed as strict methods of legal procedure as the Negro has." "Local trade," he says, furthermore, "is highly developed in all parts of Africa." The power of organization manifested in Negro communities in Africa is declared to be quite striking.

Travelers who have visited Central

Africa tell of extended kingdoms, ruled by monarchs, whose power, however, is restricted by a number of advisers. The constitution of all such states is, of course, based on the general characteristics of the social organization of the Negro tribes, which, however, has become exceedingly complex with the extension of the domain of a single tribe over neighboring peoples.

The Lunda Empire, for instance, is a feudal state governed by a monarch. It includes a number of subordinate states, the chiefs of which are independent in all internal affairs, but who pay tribute to the emperor. The chiefs of the more distant parts of the country send caravans carrying tribute once a year, while those near by have to pay more frequently. The tribute depends upon the character of the produce of the country. It consists of ivory, salt, copper, slaves, and even, to a certain extent, of European manufactures. In case of war the subordinate chiefs have to send contingents to the army of the emperor.

A female dignitary, considered the mother of the emperor, has an important part in the government. The emperor is elected by the four highest counselors of the state and his election must be confirmed by the female dignitary; her election taking place in the same way, and being confirmed by the emperor. The office of counselors of the state is hereditary. Besides this, there is a nobility. This Lunda empire is known to have existed, though probably in changing extent and importance, for over three hundred years. In 1880 the state is said to have been about as large as the Middle Atlantic States.

The anthropologist from whom we quote states that in all the regions in Africa where the whites have come in contact with the Negro, his own indus-



tries have disappeared or have been degraded, a phenomenon "not by any means confined to the Negro race," owing to the substitution of machine-made European goods for the more attractive native products, the manufacture of which takes a great deal of time and energy.

The number of strong African kings met by explorers Prof. Boas regards as very significant, and "the best proof that among the Negro race men of genius and indomitable will power exist," and he closes his essay with the following language:

These brief data seem sufficient to indicate that in the Soudan the true Ne-

gro, the ancestor of our slave population, has achieved the very advances which the critics of the Negro would make us believe he cannot attain. He has a highly developed agriculture, and the industries connected with his daily life are complex and artistic. His power of organization has been such that for centuries large empires have existed which have proved their stability in wars with their neighbors, and which have left their records in the chronicles.

The achievements of the Negro in Africa, therefore, justify us in maintaining that the race is capable of social and political achievements; that it will produce here, as it has done in Africa, its great men; and that it will contribute its part to the welfare of the community.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

**T**HE Bank of Mound Bayou, Miss., Charles Banks, cashier, has just completed and moved into a handsome two-story brick building. The banking offices are located on the first floor, and the second floor is to be rented out to planters and lawyers. The Bank of Mound Bayou is truthfully a commercial bank, and is the financial headquarters of a large number of merchants, planters and farmers.



THE latest addition to the long and growing list of Afro-American banking houses is the Bluff City Savings Bank, located at Natchez, Miss. This bank is capitalized at \$10,000, and opened its doors April 11th. Already the Afro-

American citizens of Adams County have rallied right well to its support, and all signs point to a long and prosperous life for it. The President, Dr. Banks, is a leading physician of his city, and the Vice President, Prof. S. H. C. Owens, is one of the best known educators in the South, being President of Natchez College. Dr. A. W. Dumas, a physician and druggist, is also interested in the enterprise.



MR. REUBEN W. Ware, who, for a number of years, has been assistant cashier of the Knights of Honor Savings Bank at Greenville, Miss., has resigned, to become cashier of the Solvent Bank at Memphis, one of the real strong financial institutions of the South.

## St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church

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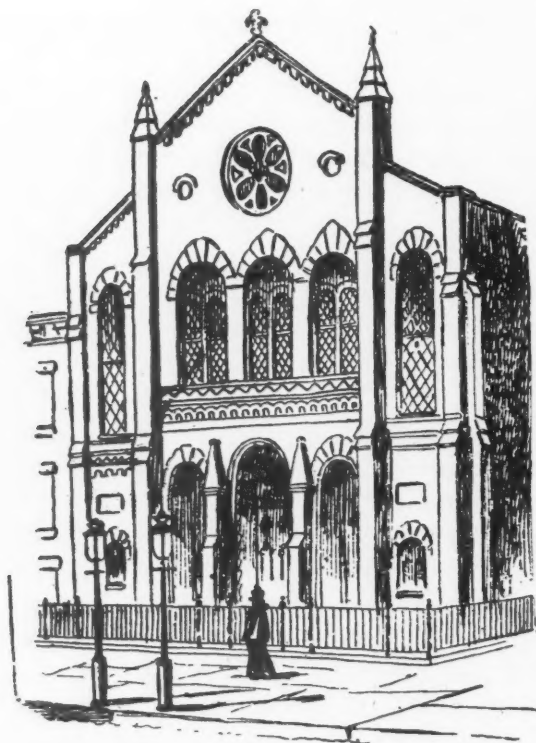
**S**TRANGE as it may seem, about the most catholic of all New York churches having an entire Afro-American membership is a Methodist Episcopal Church, affiliated with the mother body, and the only Methodist Episcopal Church in the North of a distinct membership that has flourished and waxed strong. In the heart of a great Negro population, enjoying the pastorate and direction of the most progressive of Negro ministers, the St. Mark's Church in the City of New York is a model organization, exercising a wise and healthful influence upon the life and activity not only of its immediate membership and the race with which such membership is identified, but upon the thought and energy of the moral element of the city and its leaders.

This church is but a trifle over thirty years old. Yet it is one of the large churches of its conference, still growing steadily in membership and in the esteem and confidence of those who believe in the efficacy of the Church and its power for good.

St. Mark's was organized in 1872. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. F. Butler, assembled his congregation of thirty members in a very small hall on Broadway; the work outgrew its quarters and moved up to Sixth avenue and 35th street, where now stands the Garrick Theatre. Into the hundreds the membership soon climbed, and the congregation again sought new quarters and larger. In 1889, for the third time, the congregation removed, this time to an

edifice on 48th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, which has since become the home of a Christian Science flock.

By this time the church was self-supporting, and had grown to the point where it was exerting a wide and powerful influence over the community. With its influence and its power the growth in membership had kept pace, and the rapidity with which every phase of the work had developed exceeded far the hope of the Methodist Episcopal Board, upon whose advice, certainly with whose consent, the church had been planted, and quite demoralized those who saw in its foundation the spread of separation in a Church that had not before countenanced such departure. The growth and prestige of St. Mark's are not hard to explain, for the place it occupies in the church-life of New York city was won, in large part, through the ministry that, from time to time, has occupied its pulpit. In thirty and four years there have been eight pastors at St. Mark's. There was none undistinguished for great force of character, and for the highest moral rectitude of behavior. Between learning and moral character experienced congregations of evangelical churches invariably chose characterable ministers, hoping that in their leisure moments they will learn more than they knew when they came from school, or even when they were called; on the other hand it has been the experience of churches innumerable that, a minister may be ever so learned in Holy



ST. MARK'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Writ and in the classics, yet if he lacks that depth of character that must necessarily mark moral leadership he must ultimately fail as a spiritual force and as a minister.

In 1895, under the leadership of the Rev. Ernest Lyon, now United States Minister at the Liberian Court, the church purchased the present property in West 53d street, a large and rather beautiful church, and immediately removed from 48th street. At this time, from the treasury of the church, two missions, one in Brooklyn, one in the Bronx, were supported, and the church itself had taken its place as the first and head of religious works in the City of New York. Comparatively, it were

better to say that it had fairly prepared the way for the place it has since taken under its present leadership, which is passing into its tenth year, exceeding, undoubtedly, the limit of any leadership in the New York Conference. It is a most happy fact, however, that no change in the pastorate has been made during the present decade, for, in large measure, the plans that have matured to the interest and the growth of the church, were laid by the Reverend Dr. Brooks, the present minister, who, unquestionably and concededly, is, in all respects, the most influential, as he is the ablest, of the Afro-American clergy of New York city. We weigh words in this bestowal of the palm, or rather in

this, late we admit, concession, for all know that New York city has, and always has been blessed with an exceptional class of men in the ministry. Now and then, here and there, unavoidably and regrettably, bad men come in and secure a hold upon the people; but their reign, and even stay, is of no long duration. A remarkably liberal people, yet the citizens of New York are a scrutinizing set, and stand nor excuse, after a few months' charity, bad men in the pulpit. That, however, is altogether another, but important just the same, question, and at another time it shall be taken up.

The membership of St. Mark's is something like 1,100, and this membership is scattered from Jersey to Staten Island; from the Battery to even beyond the Harlem. It has been gathered, for the most part, in the last ten years, and takes in its sweep, Jew and Gentile, and denominations of all kinds. Such membership is a personal tribute to Dr. Brooks, who is somewhat of an interdenominational pastor. Included in this membership are solid men, solid in morals and in the estimation of their fellows; the spirit of their leader possesses this congregation in a markedly noticeable degree, for service, sacrifice, giving, helping—these and kindred virtues belong to Dr. Brooks. When the writer was gathering the facts used in this article, he was closeted with Dr. Brooks in the study of the church. Unceremoniously, but with a great deal of false and expensive calm, a little, shaggy, haggard, drunken, yellow man broke in. He told his story to "Brother Brooks," and promised beyond the sky.

Dr. Brooks knew him. His acquaintance was made, evidently, before, many times before. "Now, my man," said the pastor, "I have no time for tales. You are a man, and I want you to quit being a child. Take this money—not a mill for drink—and put some food in your stomach. Shave yourself, bathe and change your clothing. Then take my card to the address on its reverse side, and you will get work. I shall advise them to put you off if you drink. Go now, go find your man-part." The little old fellow stumbled out, tears trickling down his wretched cheeks. Some one touched me on the shoulder as I passed up Broadway a few days after. "Ain't you de gen'man what was wid Brother Brooks dat day?"

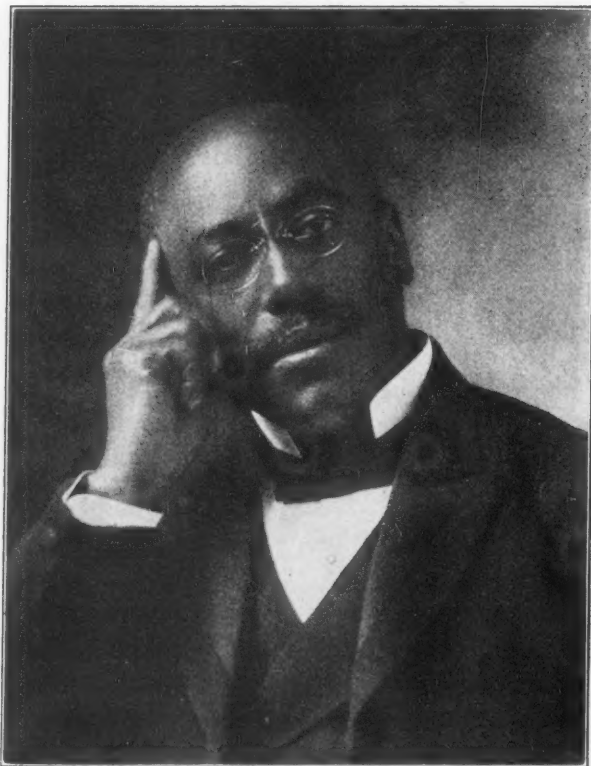
I told my inquirer that I was.

"Well, look at me. I got dat job"—he was a fine decorator—"an' I'm findin' dat man in me."

There could be no doubt that if he had not found him he was making a pretty close and promising search.

Two missions begun by St. Mark's, the missions mentioned in pages past, developed into large and self-supporting churches, and have been taken into the Conference alongside of their mother. Another mission has lately been started under the direction of the church, and is pastored regularly by the Rev. F. A. Cullins, Dr. Brooks' assistant at the main church. This mission has something over one hundred members, and bids fair, like those before it, to become, in due time, a regular station. This is the kind of work Dr. Brooks most delights in, and if his pastoral duties were not so many and so exacting he, it is





REV. WILLIAM H. BROOKS, D. D., PASTOR OF ST. MARK'S  
CHURCH, NEW YORK

safe to say, would become a ranking church builder.

The Sunday School of St. Mark's is unusually large, having a regular attendance of 400, requiring steadily forty teachers. It is one of the best organized Sunday schools in New York city. The Lyceum, St. Mark's, is the oldest and largest church literary organization in New York, and is, perhaps, the best known, certainly the most largely frequented, public forum hereabouts. The Epworth League, which is somewhat of a hobby with the Methodist Episcopal Church, has a membership of 300. It may readily be seen, without tardiness or coaxing, what

a large and important work this church is doing, both in Christianizing and teaching the youth, who, in years very short, will assume the work of their fathers.

It is rather remarkable that only eight pastors have served this church during its four and thirty years. Troubles that usually mark Afro-American churches have not visited this one. The new pastor always took up the work as he found it, and went forward, looking backing never to criticise or destroy the work of him who preceded, and who, his successor charitably thought, did his work as well as he could. All the men who were sent to



the church served out the allotted time. When the time limit was one year, or three years or five years, and finally when the Conference legislated that the minister might remain as long as the congregation desired him, the minister who served under either ruling, served the prescribed years. This is rather unusual for Afro-American churches; a healthy sign it is, telling strongly both for the new Afro-American minister and for the general and increasing culture of the masses.

A majority of the men who served St. Mark's are remembered in the annals of the church; a few are of national repute, one is engaged in high diplomatic work for his country, and the present minister stands out as the leader of the pulpiteers of the Afro-American element of his church, and suffering by no comparison with the men of the General Body.

Of Dr. Brooks there is not very much more to say. He is a native of the state of Maryland, where he was educated, and where he began his labors in the Church. He successfully served as minister for all of the large "charges" in his state, and in Virginia. For a

number of years he was Presiding Elder of a large and progressive work. Largely as a reward for his faithfulness in his duties, but yet as a compliment to his sterling worth and large ability, he was sent, ten years ago, to this New York work. The brightest pages of the history of St. Mark's is the history of the activities and ability of its present minister. There are very few men to whom it is given to become so useful in the eyes of this the greatest city in the Republic, but Dr. Brooks is the very last man who would admit that he occupied a place by himself in the estimation of New York, without regard to church or party.

He is now one of the yearly lecturers before the Phelps Hall Bible School of the Tuskegee Institute. There is very little, or no doubt, that, if the plan of adding several Afro-American Bishops to the Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is adopted, Rev. Dr. Brooks will be elected.

Some years ago, at the instance of Bishop I. B. Scott, Wiley University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He wears all his honors with becoming modesty.
























### KEEP THE DATE BEFORE YOU

**T**HE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE will meet in Atlanta Ga., August 29, 30 and 31, and remember that if you have not a local business league in your community that you should at once proceed

to organize one, and make it active in getting the people interested in business. Put yourself in communication with the undersigned.

FRED. R. MOORE,

4 Cedar street, N. Y.

 <p><b>J. H. Yancy</b>  <small>Carrier of Stern Talk, Radiators  etc., into New Buildings</small>  <b>677 Quincy St.</b></p>	 <p><b>Mr. B. J. Johnson</b>  <small>Old Fashioned Merchant</small>  <b>508 Clermont Av.</b></p>	 <p><b>E. Watkins</b>  <small>First Tailor and Dress Maker</small>  <b>788 Fulton Street</b></p>	 <p><b>R. D. McKinney</b>  <small>Furniture Vene &amp; Export</small>  <b>179 Prince Street</b></p>	 <p><b>James H. Crawley</b>  <small>First Station Dealer for Automobiles</small>  <b>557 Waverly Ave</b></p>
 <p><b>E. H. Hawkins</b>  <small>Insurance Agent</small>  <b>160 Myrtle Ave.</b></p>	 <p><b>Charles H. Notis</b>  <small>Tenement Artist</small>  <b>184 Myrtle Ave.</b></p>	 <p><b>Wm. Henderson</b>  <small>For Sixteen Years Proprietor of the  Best and Most Polishing Parlors  in Brooklyn, Established</small></p>	 <p><b>Geo. W. Batum</b>  <small>Ex-Captain</small>  <b>473 Carlton Ave</b></p>	 <p><b>R. Lincoln Powell</b>  <small>Clerk &amp; Confectioner</small>  <b>114 Myrtle Ave</b></p>
 <p><b>James L. Jacobs</b>  <small>Tenement Artist</small>  <b>81 Fleet Place</b></p>	 <p><b>Sumner H. Lark, A. B.</b>  <small>FOUNDER and MANAGER  Lark's Electric Printing Office</small></p>	 <p><b>JOHN W. CONNOR</b>  <small>Proprietor  <b>ROYAL CAFE</b>  178 Myrtle Ave.  Manager  <b>Royal Glasse</b>  Banquet Room</small></p>	 <p><b>Wm. L. Pope</b>  <small>Owner  The Shadow Club  166 Myrtle Ave.  also Proprietor of several Dispensaries  Corner 114 Myrtle Ave.</small></p>	
 <p><b>Henry C. Irving</b>  <small>DRUGGIST</small>  <b>182 Myrtle Ave.</b></p>	 <p><b>S. R. McClellan</b>  <small>PRINTER</small>  <b>658 Fulton St.</b></p>	 <p><b>F. L. Chambers</b>  <small>DRUGGIST</small>  <b>831 Fulton St.</b></p>	 <p><b>E. M. Zephirin</b>  <small>Owner  The St. Louis Restaurant  833 Fulton Street</small></p>	 <p><b>C. R. Anderson</b>  <small>Proprietor  THE ANDERSON HOUSE  57 Douglass St.</small></p>
 <p><b>J. B. Clayton</b>  <small>Southern Employment Bureau</small>  <b>87 Rockwell Pl.</b></p>	 <p><b>J. W. Winters</b>  <small>GROCER</small>  <b>417 Carlton Ave</b></p>	 <p><b>Geo. H. Harris</b>  <small>Furnace, Director &amp; Embroider</small>  <b>61 Fleet Pl.</b></p>	 <p><b>John T. Burch</b>  <small>White House Restaurant</small>  <b>168 Myrtle Ave</b></p>	 <p><b>Early Taylor</b>  <small>TAILOR</small>  <b>On Fleet &amp; Willoughby St.</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Successful BUSINESS MEN. Brooklyn, N. Y.</b>  Representing an Invested Capital of <b>\$100,000</b>  <b>COMPILED &amp; PRINTED</b>  By SUMNER H. LARK, A. B., 94 Myrtle Avenue, April, 1906</p>				

The above cut is a symposium of business men in the city of Brooklyn. The compiler, Mr. Sumner H. Lark, came to the Borough of Brooklyn about six years ago from Augusta, Ga., and he says, with a very small capital, embarked in the printing business. His first establishment was in Atlantic avenue and he finds himself in a prosperous business. He has done well enough to have had two branch offices, one in Manhattan, and has a home, of which he is justly proud. Besides Mr. Lark, in this cluster, four others can be pointed out: George H. Harris, J. W. Winters, John W. Connor and Sully R. McClellan. In their respective businesses, they have shown quality and exhibited taste in their efforts to attract. Especially is this true of George H. Harris, who, excepting barbers, can be numbered among one of the first Afro-American business men in Brooklyn.

## A Notable Instance of the Negro in Politics

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

**I**T IS not often that one finds a colored man acting in the capacity of Mayor of a city of 208,000 inhabitants, yet when I visited Toronto, Canada, not very long ago, I found that for two months during last Summer a Negro had occupied that position while the regular Mayor was absent in Europe. The man to whom I refer is the Hon. P. Hubbard, President of the Board of Control, which in Toronto is the Mayor's cabinet. As the highest officer in the cabinet, Mr. Hubbard becomes acting Mayor when the regular Mayor is away.

It has been my habit for some years past to take note, in the course of my travels about the country, of those members of my race who, by the exercise of those common virtues that are within reach of the humblest man, have achieved some sort of success and made themselves respected in the communities in which they live.

I have taken particular note of these men because their successes indicate possibilities that are open to the great majority of black men in this country, and because I believe these men, as a class, represent a new type that is coming into existence among the people of my race. The class of men to which I refer do not belong to the ignorant proletariat who are without property and without self-respect, neither do they aspire to belong to the professional and literary classes in which success is ordinarily gained by those who have some

special talent for that sort of labor. They constitute rather a sober, industrious, thrifty, self-respecting middle class—a class which is the backbone of every race and every people that has successfully entered into and become a part of our modern industrial civilization.

William P. Hubbard, Comptroller of the city of Toronto, has been for twelve years, first as Alderman and then as Comptroller, a member of the city Legislature of Toronto. Although during this time he has given his attention almost exclusively to the work of a political office, he represents in an exceptional way the class of practical Negro business men to which I have referred. I have met men of this class in nearly all the various vocations of life. They are farmers, tradesmen, business men, contractors and bankers, and comparatively few of them have had the opportunity of college education; most of them have made their way up from the humblest walks of life, and have gained success, not because of any exceptional talent which would have placed them at the outset in a class by themselves, but merely through patient and persistent effort, meeting obstacles and overcoming them cheerfully, courageously, day by day and week by week.

Mr. Hubbard was born in Toronto in 1848. His parents, who were of African, Anglo-Saxon, and Indian parentage, came from Richmond, Virginia, in 1844.

His father, Mosley Hubbard, died at an advanced age in Toronto in the year 1897. He was said to be one hundred years old at his death. Both of young Hubbard's parents were free. His father brought with him eight hundred dollars in cash, which he had earned as a carver in a Richmond hotel and afterwards at the Niagara House at Niagara Falls. Mr. Hubbard remembers his father as a sober, reserved man, who never smoked or drank. His mother, on the contrary, was of the opposite disposition, genial, sympathetic, and fond of company. Mr. Hubbard seems to have combined the qualities of both his parents. He has the easy and friendly manners of his mother, but he has also a vein of sober earnestness which has enabled him to gain in an unusual degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Coming to Toronto, Mr. Hubbard's father and mother rented a little piece of land on the outskirts of the city, where they kept for many years a market-garden. After a time the elder Hubbard obtained work in the city as a pork-packer, but the garden was kept by Mrs. Hubbard and the children. Mr. Hubbard was born in 1848 on this place in a little cabin in which the family was then living.

Both father and mother made every effort to give all their children a common school education. Fortunately for him, young Hubbard obtained the good will of Colonel Robert Wells, who was much interested at that time in the welfare of the colored people who, coming from the United States, settled in that part of the Dominion. He sent him to what was known as the "Model

School," a kind of high school well known in Toronto. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a baker by the name of John Kerr. He served his term as apprentice and journeyman, and was for eight years foreman of the shop. Ill health compelled him to give up this work, and he went into the livery business with his brother Alexander. In this business they prospered. Mr. Hubbard put his money into real estate. He built three cottages and two houses at this time, and has continued to invest his money in this and other ways until he owns at present fifteen houses and a store, and pays taxes on about thirty-six thousand dollars' worth of real estate.

In 1894 Mr. Hubbard was elected to the position of Alderman from the Tenth Ward. In this election there was no question of party or color, but merely of fitness to serve the people of that ward. In this ward there are fifty thousand white people and sixteen colored. "I got all the colored votes," said Mr. Hubbard, "but they were not sufficient to elect me." From that time to the present Mr. Hubbard has been continuously a member of the City Legislature, either as Alderman or Comptroller. As soon as he was elected to the office he set himself at once to making himself thoroughly master of all the details of the city's business. His interest and knowledge of the problems of city government have grown steadily from that time, until he seems to have become generally recognized as the most competent man in the city government and the man who has the best record.

I took the pains to inquire, while I



was in Toronto, from newspaper men, business men, and others whom I met, as to Mr. Hubbard's standing in the community. Mr. J. C. Hamilton, an attorney and a writer, who has interested himself for some years in the history and progress of the Negro race, said: "Hubbard has about the best record of any Alderman we have. I should not wonder if he would be Mayor some day." The same opinion was expressed by several others with whom I spoke. That this is pretty generally the opinion of the people of Toronto is attested by the fact that at the last election he headed the poll in the vote for Comptroller, receiving 15,035 votes. As Comptroller Mr. Hubbard is a member of the Mayor's cabinet, and is elected, like the Mayor, by the city at large.

Mr. Hubbard has a reputation outside of the city of Toronto and throughout the Province of Ontario. He is President of the Ontario Municipal Association. At the time of his election last year the "Canadian Journal" said of him:

The new President, Comptroller W. P. Hubbard, of Toronto, is one of the well-known enthusiasts in municipal work all over Canada. Feeling that he has enough of this world's goods, Mr. Hubbard determined to devote himself to serving his fellow-citizens in municipal matters, and has given loyal service, not only to his own city of Toronto, but to the Province of Ontario and the Dominion generally.

Entering the City Council of Toronto in 1894, he this year attains his majority as a member of that body, for the citizens have shown their appreciation of his disinterested and valuable services

by keeping him in office, first as an Alderman, then as Comptroller for one section, and now as Comptroller elected by the general vote of the whole city. He has served as Chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, and did splendid work there. As Chairman of the Island Committee he is credited with the concrete sidewalk and many other improvements. He has sat on the Harbor Board, the Technical School Board, Victoria Industrial School Board, and on that of the Children's Aid Society.

He is now Vice Chairman of the Board of Control, the Mayor being the Chairman.

He has been an attentive and active member of the Ontario Municipal Association, and was elected a member of the Executive Committee at the first meeting.

This year the Association has elected him to the presidency, and under his guidance there is no doubt of a successful year.

An interesting fact about Mr. Hubbard's career is that he has made way in political life not as a colored man or as a party man, but simply as an efficient administrator.

Mr. Hubbard's success is due to no special gift nor to any particular good fortune, but merely to tact, intelligence, and an unusually persistent effort on his part to do the work that was set before him as well as it was possible to do it.

The point which seems to be particularly important is that Mr. Hubbard represents a large and growing class among the members of my race, who silently and patiently, by deeds rather than by words, are doing much to solve the problem which the presence of the white and black races on this continent has created.



## THE MONTH



**T**HERE are between eighteen and twenty millions of people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere. About ten millions of them are in the United States and Canada, a million and a quarter are in Haiti and Santo Domingo, a million more are in Cuba and Porto Rico and there are about six hundred thousand in Jamaica. The rest are in the other islands of the West Indies, Mexico, and South and Central America. In each of these countries these people are engaged in a struggle for existence, for freedom and for success under widely different conditions and circumstances. In Jamaica they are poor but, not on the whole, contented under the mild British paternalism. They have a large part in their own government but white people are in supreme control. In Haiti and Santo Domingo, where there is perpetual unrest and discontent, two little republics, founded upon the ruin wrought by a slave insurrection, are trying, alone and unaided, the experiment of self-government. In Cuba and Porto Rica, where the whites make up about two-thirds of the population, the two races have largely intermingled and distinctions of color, though they exist, are not made the basis of such a thorough classification of the population as they are elsewhere. In the United States the conditions under which Afro-Americans live

are by no means uniform, even in the Southern States. In no one of these countries is the status of the Negro permanently fixed, either socially, economically or politically. Haiti is in constant fear of foreign intervention. Santo Domingo is seeking it. In Jamaica conditions seem more static than elsewhere, but poverty is driving many of the people abroad, to the United States and Panama. In the United States the Negro is trying, in his own behalf, all sorts of experiments, in business, in philanthropy and in education. Even in the region of the large plantations of the South, where the Negroes are largely concentrated, slow but important changes are taking place in the conditions, the habits and the disposition of the people. In each one of these countries and in every part of the United States the Negro people are trying, with more or less liberty of action, the experiment of freedom and self-government. Where they are no longer permitted to enjoy the franchise they still maintain their church organizations, support to a greater or less degree their own schools, and have built up, through the machinery of secret orders, large banking and business organizations in which they are slowly working out for themselves the great problems of administration and social control which are the basis of every free government.

In each of these countries a Negro people with a common history and common traditions are trying, under varying conditions, the same experiment and making, in conjunction with the other elements of the population, for better or for worse, a substantial part of the history of the Western world.

In many respects the problem which the Negro people are facing in these different countries is like that which every people has had to face in its struggle to get upon its feet. In many respects it is different from anything that has ever before been attempted by any people. In every case the story of what Negroes are doing and achieving in one part of the world is interesting and profitable reading to those of the same race in all other parts of the world. It is the desire of the editors of this magazine to make it, as far as practicable, the monthly chronicle of what has been achieved for and by the Negro, particularly in this hemisphere and country, not merely to gain for men of African descent all the rights and privileges of every other race, but to make themselves strong enough and wise enough, as individuals and as a people, to maintain what the laws grant them. To this end THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE invites the cooperation of everyone who is interested in contributing a fact or incident that will enable us to make the story of Negro progress, as it manifests itself from month to month, complete and authentic.

**The Colored Mayor of Toronto**

What Booker T. Washington calls "a notable instance of the Negro in pol-

itics" is the story, in the "Outlook" for May 12, of the Hon. William P. Hubbard, President of the Board of Control of the City of Toronto, who was last Summer acting Mayor of the City of Toronto, Canada, for two months during the absence of the regular Mayor in Europe.

Mr. Hubbard was born in Canada but his parents came from Richmond, Virginia. His parents were poor but he had the advantage of a good common schooling, and afterwards learned the trade of baker and was for eight years foreman of the shop in which he learned his trade. Ill health compelled him to give up his place in the baker's shop and he went into the livery business with his brother, Alexander. In this business the brothers prospered and William invested his money in real estate. He continued to invest his money, until at the present time he owns fifteen houses and a store and pays taxes on about \$36,000 worth of real estate. He was first elected Alderman in 1894, and has held that position continuously since. He is at present recognized as the most competent man in the city government and the one who has the best record. As Comptroller he is elected not as the representative of a single ward but by the city at large. At the last election he headed the poll for Comptroller, indicating that he is the most popular man in the Mayor's cabinet, in which the office of Comptroller places him.

The secret of Mr. Hubbard's success seems to have been the very plain virtue of setting himself systematically to the task of government and performing his

work with as much thoroughness and care as if it was his private business.

If all that Dr. Washington says of Mr. Hubbard is true he is not only "a notable instance of the Negro in politics," but a bright and shining example of what honesty of purpose and common sense—whether its possessor is white or black—can accomplish, even in politics—at least in Canadian politics. Dr. Washington sees in him a type of class of Afro-Americans who should be better known than they are. "The class of man to which I refer," said Dr. Washington, "do not belong to the ignorant proletariat who are without property and without self-respect, neither do they aspire to the professional and literary classes, in which success is ordinarily gained by those who have some special talent for that sort of work. They constitute rather a sober, industrious, thrifty, self-respecting middle class—a class that is the backbone of every race and every people that has successfully entered into and become a part of our modern industrial civilization." What Dr. Washington prizes in Mr. Hubbard is evidently the gift of an unusual degree of common sense.

#### **Gov. Jelks of Alabama on Lynching**

It was a rather remarkable sermon that Gov. Jelks of Alabama preached to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, which met in Birmingham, Ala., on May 3 last. After some words of introduction Gov. Jelks said:

This brings me to where you ought to allow me to preach a bit. In all the states you represent, no less than this one, men are killed in the streets, in crowded hotels and stores, shot from

horseback and buggy, assassinated from the roadside and from open windows. Unexpected and violent death stalks abroad; this in spite of the statutes of the state, which are taken from the statutes of God. Some of the murderers of the well-to-do or prominent class may see the inside of a prison; few go to any further punishment, and only now and then does one get the full penalty of the law, whose hardships, in theory only, fall on all alike. And they lynch people—innocent people. We have fewer lynchings in Alabama, at least, thank God, than in almost any other state. Last year we had one, and this year we have begun with one.

#### **The "Unwritten Law" an Instance**

But Gov. Jelks did not stop with these few phrases. He went on to tell the ministers just exactly what he meant, and so that there could be no doubt of it he gave the following peculiarly striking instance of a sort of thing that goes on, as any one who knows the lower South understands, pretty much all the time. He said:

Some time ago, in a county in this state, a poor old crippled Negro in a justice court swore to a statement differing from the sworn statement of a young white woman in the same court. This was his whole offense. It is not an unusual occurrence to have witnesses in the court differ in their testimony. A trifling little case in a justice court. A complacent constable on his way to the jail turned over the cripple to a small mob of regulators, or allowed him to be taken without serious opposition, and the cripple that night supped in another country. I have often wondered if that figure, hastily summoned to another court, ever comes back to sit at the humble feast of his murderers as did the ghost at the great Macbeth's table. These murderers could get their full desert if the crippled Negro would



walk by their side in every furrow that they made in the Spring time and in the Summer, in the heat and in the cold; an ever present and avenging Nemesis. If I were stony of heart I could even wish that the murderers, when they finally come to face the inevitable, to look in the face of that judgment to which they ushered without notice the poor unshrived devil; that at the very moment when their eyes were being closed to earth, if I were stony of heart, I could wish that they would look at the last on the face of the poor and humble cripple. It is not all of life to live. There is a good deal of it after death.

The constitution of this state makes it my duty to see that the laws are executed. Hence my disposition to preach, to seize the opportunity to beg your assistance. Standing on the secular ramparts I cry out for your assistance: "Come over and help us," help us more and more.

Southern people, white people, know better than others just the sort of injustice that is practiced under sanction of a phrase—"social equality"—and it is encouraging that in the press and in the pulpit, there is an increasing disposition to punish crimes committed in the name of the "unwritten law." That Governor Jelks is upheld, to some extent, in the stand he has taken in this instance is proven by the fact that a few days later, on May 7, he pardoned a Negro who was convicted of killing a white man upon the request of the trial judge and a number of citizens who declared that in their opinion, while the man was guilty of the crime, he should not be hanged. The thing is almost unheard of, but there were in this case mitigating circumstances that even Southern white men could not overlook.

As showing that there is a growing disposition in some parts of the South against the more popular forms of lawlessness it will serve to quote from the Birmingham News of April 16. In speaking of the outrages at Springfield, Mo., the News says:

It was one of the most glaring outbursts of anarchy which has occurred in this country for years. The murdered men were not guilty of the charges against them. The woman who was assaulted said so. Not only did the mob insult the law in the lynching of the three men, but ruthlessly destroyed property at the Sheriff's home and in the county jail to the extent of several thousand dollars.

And what will be the result? More lynchings, of course. It is necessary to severely punish men who take part in this expression of the anarchistic spirit before the crime is stopped. If Springfield, Ohio, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Gadsden, Ala., had each put a number of their lynchers in the penitentiary recently it is probable that the moral effect would have prevented the Missouri outrage. Springfield is a city of over 25,000 inhabitants, and it will suffer in more ways than one from this brutal exhibition of anarchy.

This evidence that the people of the South propose to resume again their ancient right of Free Speech is a symptom, perhaps, not merely of a reviving sense of moral responsibility among the masses of the people, but is equally an evidence that its new prosperity is bringing the South again in touch with the great moving moral and intellectual ideas of the rest of the world.

**Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, of Zululand, Africa**

The success of Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, a native African, in winning the first

prize in an oratorical contest in what is the largest and one of the most important universities in the United States, has given a new stimulus to the old question in regard to the ability of the native African to master the fundamental ideas of Western civilization and use them. Year after year, in all parts of the world, but particularly in the United States, men of African descent are piling up the evidence of their ability to compete in every branch of activity, in literature, in science and in business with members of the white race about them. A few years ago writers were saying that the African had never achieved anything worth mentioning in art, science or philosophy. It would be difficult at the present moment to name a single vocation or a single branch of learning in which Negroes are not doing honest, thorough and useful work. In certain lines in art, music, and in literature and oratory, they have displayed exceptional talents and abilities. Probably the most brilliant writer and publicist in the South to-day is Prof. W. E. Burghardt DuBois. One of the great statesmen of this country, the only man this country has found broad-minded and big enough to take up the work of Reconstruction and of Emancipation where President Lincoln laid it down, is Booker T. Washington. The Negro has demonstrated his ability as an individual, the next great task before him is to prove to himself and to the world his willingness and his ability to unite his efforts for the direction, education and upbuilding of the masses of his own race, so that they will be able at once to maintain and to be

worthy of the rights which are granted them under the Constitution of the United States.

#### **Mr. Seme's Career and Purposes**

Speaking of Mr. Seme at the time he attracted the attention of the public the "New York Times" gives the following particulars in regard to his career and his purposes:

Mr. Seme, who disclaims any princely title, is nevertheless a full blooded Zulu, descended from a line of distinguished chieftains, who before the conquest by the British, were the controlling powers of the Zululand. He gained his first knowledge of America and the English language through the American missionaries some ten years ago, and the faint ray of light which the missionaries showed him aroused in the desire for more light and more knowledge. Believing that upon him rested the great responsibility of uplifting and bettering his people he came to America eight years ago to work and to study. After being graduated from Mount Hermon School in 1902, he entered Columbia, taking up work in the academic department but not limiting his course of study to the purely classical subjects. History, political science, and anthropology have received much of his attention.

Beside his regular college work, Mr. Seme has mastered stenography and typewriting. He has spent several Summers at farming, and has become proficient not only in the pursuits of the husbandman but also in the arts of the farmer's wife, now including the canning of fruit. Further than this, the art of photography has received much of his attention, and having learned the inside and out of the camera he has turned to the automobile, and is now taking a course of instruction in the evening in one of the automobile schools.

After graduation from Columbia next June, Mr. Seme will go to Oxford for

three years to study law, and then return to Zululand to take up the duties of Attorney General under the British Government. Much misunderstanding exists between his people and the English rulers. Acting as a mediator for his people, the young Zulu hopes to be able to eradicate all these petty difficulties and to bring each of the races to a better understanding and appreciation of the other.

#### **The Death of Carl Schurz.**

The death of Carl Schurz removes from the scene of action a man who, though he was first of all a German and a German patriot, has played a large part in the political life of our country. He was never a politician in the ordinary sense of the term and it is therefore unnecessary to apply to him the term of statesman, which, as Tom Reed is reported to have said, "is the name of a politician who is dead." He was a great and good man who fought passionately all his life for certain general principles which were involved quite as much in the war of the Rebellion as they were in the Revolution of 1848, which made of Carl Schurz and so many other eminent and patriotic Germans of that time political refugees. Carl Schurz took a prominent part in American political affairs almost from his first landing in this country. How much he remained at heart a German, however, is indicated by the confession which he makes in his memories, written more than fifty years after his coming to this country, that he wrote them in German, because it was easier. No one but a German will ever find the German language easier to write than English.

The relation of Carl Schurz to the Negro is well summed up in the words

of the editor of McClure's Magazine in introducing Mr. Schurz's article, "Can the South Solve the Negro Problem?" in that magazine for January 1903. At that time the editor of McClure's said: "Mr Schurz has had an active share in settling each successive phase of the great question, since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was one of the founders of the Republican party; he helped elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States; he fought through the Civil War; studied the condition of the South on the ground after hostilities ceased, and was influential in ending military rule there in 1872. Neither should it be forgotten that Mr. Schurz was, after the close of the Civil War, an immediate and constant advocate of general amnesty and the removal of political disabilities from Southern men who had taken part in the Rebellion; that as a Republican member of the Senate of the United States he persistently denounced the abuses of the carpet-bag governments of the South and opposed their support by the Federal Power; that as a member of President Hayes' Cabinet, he was most earnest and efficient in bringing about the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the South and the consequent downfall of the carpet-bag governments, and that the opinions he expresses may therefore be received not as those of a malevolent critic, but as those of a true and proved friend of the Southern people."

#### **The "Crucial Point" of the Negro Question.**

In the article to which the foregoing was an introduction Mr. Schurz wrote

his deliberate views after forty years of the reconstruction legislation. While recognizing mistakes and failures he insisted that on the whole the granting of the ballot at that time to the Negro was justified ; that the evil consequences which accompanied it might have been avoided if the state governments had, in good faith, adopted an educational qualification for voters.

The point—the crucial point of the matter—then as now lay was this: "There will be a movement either in the direction of reducing the Negroes to a permanent condition of serfdom—the condition of the mere plantation hand, 'along side the mule,' practically without any rights of citizenship—or a movement in the direction of recognizing him as a citizen in the true sense of the term. One or the other will prevail."

No one has ever defined in more precise terms the issue between those who believe in Negro education in the South and those who do not believe in it. The ultimate aim of Negro education must, of necessity, be to make of its recipients good citizens. Its aim can be to make

merely good servants or good field hands for the benefit of Southern housewives and Southern farm planters. If that were its aim it would scarcely receive the support from philanthropic Northerners that it has received. It is because the North believes it is to the interest of all the people that every citizen should be a good citizen that it is willing to spend its money for purposes the immediate advantages of, which must redound to the South rather than the North.

Dr. Booker T. Washington put the matter plainly in his recent address at the Tuskegee Institute anniversary when he said :

If the country is to continue to be a republic its task will never be completed as long as seven or eight millions of its people are, in a large degree, regarded as aliens and are without voice or interest in the welfare of the government. Such a course will not merely inflict great injustice upon these millions of people but the nation will pay the price of finding the genius and form of its government changed, not perhaps in name but certainly in reality, and because of this the world will say that free government is a failure.

## A Correction

In the article entitled "Industrial Education in New York City," published in the May COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE, the name of Prof. Brown was given as the teacher of wood work in the industrial classes of Public School No. 80. This was an error. Prof. Brown teaches in another division altogether. Mr. Samuel T. Coleman has charge of the wood work and carpentry

division of these classes we were describing, and to him is due the credit for the efficient work done. Mr. Coleman, besides being instructor in the Evening School, is a regular instructor in manual training in the day school of Nos. 11 and 80, and has done highly creditable work in both schools. He is Secretary of the New York Manual Training Teachers' Association.—EDITOR.



## The Hope Day Nursery

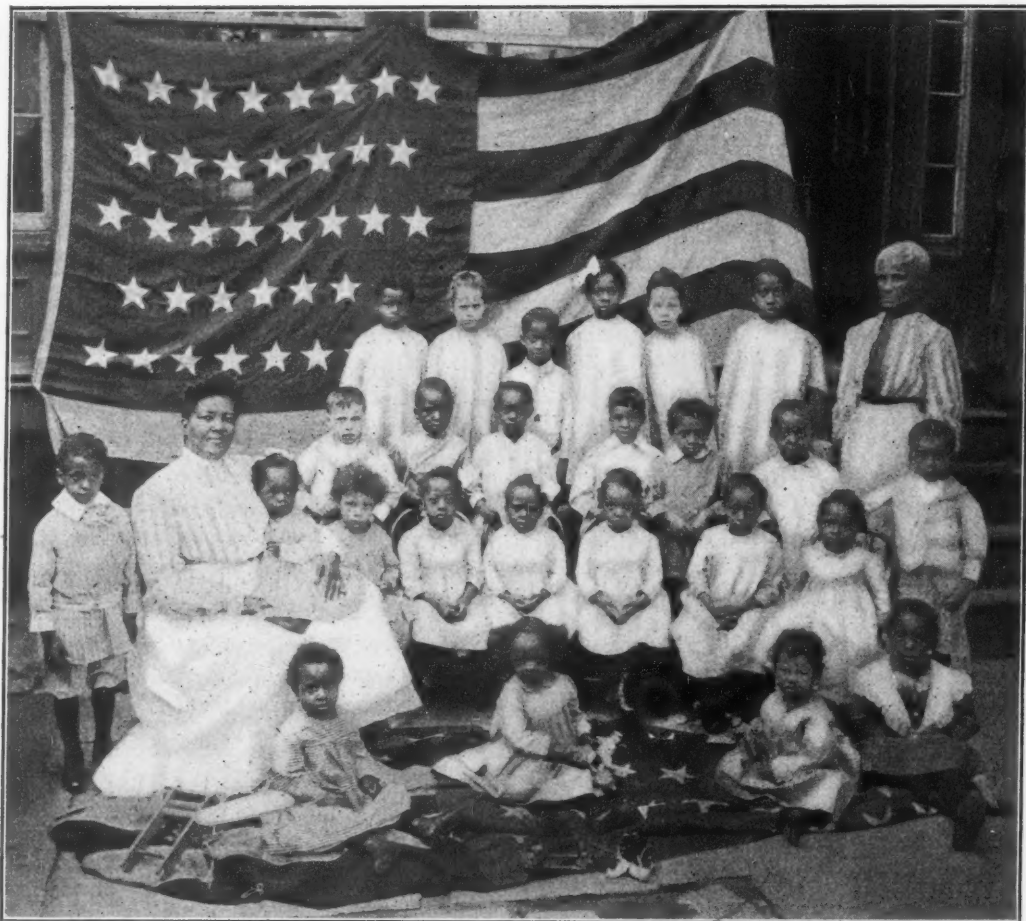
BY MAUDE K. GRIFFIN

**H**OPE DAY NURSERY occupies a unique place among the charitable institutions of New York city, by virtue of its purpose, its management and its support. It is the only institution of the kind maintained principally for colored mothers whose various work takes them from home all day, with the alternative of leaving their children alone or in charge of different caretakers who, as a rule, are more mindful of the remuneration than of the infants for whose keeping it is received.

The idea of a nursery for colored children grew out of the same conditions which have largely militated against the advancement of Negroes in this and other cities in other phases of life—race prejudice. Mothers seeking admittance for their babies at the nurseries already established, found that they were either too crowded or opposed to accommodating Negroes. The few nurseries accepting colored children would not take more than two or three at a time. Realizing this condition, a committee of colored women of Greater New York met at the residence of Mrs. T. B. Francis, through the initiative of Mrs. E. E. Greene, early in March, 1902, and decided to establish Hope Day Nursery for Colored Children. But when this has been said it does not mean that children of other races are discriminated against, such is not the case. From its beginning the Nursery has been conducted upon broad lines, which the

Board of Managers intended should be its own argument against the petty distinctions of race and condition that sometimes brand charity a farce and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man a mockery. All comers are welcome, if there is room; the preference is given to Negro children.

For a year after the committee's organization, the members worked untiringly to create public interest in the movement and raise sufficient funds to properly inaugurate the work. They were assisted by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the New York Association of Day Nurseries, whose name is synonymous with the creche movement in New York. Through Mrs. Dodge a lease of the four-story building at 325 West 35th street was secured, with three years' rent paid in advance. Mrs. E. E. Greene and her mother, Mrs. Frances Cameron, rendered their services as matron and nurse, respectively, during the first year without charge. With this assistance the Board of Managers was able to formally open Hope Day Nursery May 1, 1903, thoroughly equipped to accommodate the children of the district. The house had been remodeled to meet the requirements of the Board of Health, at a cost of \$2,200, also secured through the efforts of Mrs. Dodge, so that the Nursery was almost complete in appointments when the matron started housekeeping with two children.



FUTURE AMERICAN CITIZENS AT THE NEW YORK HOPE DAY NURSERY.

COURTESY "CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS."

The work has grown constantly and it is a high tribute to the generosity and philanthropic spirit of the colored people of New York and vicinity that since its establishment Hope Day Nursey has been largely supported by them. This support is given in yearly subscriptions, donations of food, clothing and furniture, and also in the immense audiences which gather at the annual concerts and picnics given for the Nursery. The former have now become the leading charitable-social event of the year in the metropolis, with the latter steadily measuring up to the "Hope Day Standard."

No public institution offers a better study of social conditions than does the Nursery. Here all classes of workers meet and an effort is made to help each. The nominal fee of five cents a day is asked for each child, but never exacted. This is chiefly to remove the feeling of dependence and foster self-respect among the mothers. The day's routine is as interesting as it is busy. At 7 o'clock in the morning mothers begin bringing the children, who are left for the day. Except in unusual cases, no child is admitted after 9 o'clock; the purpose of this rule is to encourage punctuality among the mothers, as well as to have the children receive the full benefit of the day's curriculum.

After each child has been "passed" by the matron—which means an examination of its health and general appearance—it is taken in charge by the nurse on whose floor it belongs, bathed and changed from the home dress to the Nursery uniform. Infants are under the care of an experienced nurse on the

third floor, occupied entirely by babies from two months to one year old. Larger children occupy the second floor, those of school age being sent to the public schools, and the smaller children receiving instruction in the kindergarten, which is open each day from 9 o'clock to 12. In connection with the kindergarten there is a library for the benefit of children who are old enough to read.

Luncheon is served at 12, followed by the afternoon nap, which usually begins at 2 o'clock. The curtains are drawn, the rooms prepared for sleeping and each child compelled to go to bed. Newcomers almost invariably rebel at this rule, expressing their resentment with a vigor that must be pleasing to members of the society for the prevention of lung affections. They soon become accustomed to the "nap hour," however, and enjoy it. The rest quiets their nerves and each child awakes bright and happy, forgetful of the imaginary ills which only an hour ago made them fretful and intractable.

At 4 o'clock comes the tea, after which each child is washed, brushed and dressed to await the mother's coming. How much time and patience it requires to accomplish all this can be imagined from the fact that the average attendance is about twenty-six a day. From an aggregate attendance of 3,500 during the first year, the number was increased to over 6,000 during the last year. Babies of all ages are taken, girls until they are fourteen, boys seven. The health of the children is looked after by the colored physicians of New York city, who give their services for periods

ranging from six months to a year. The Board of Managers have been unusually successful in so far obtaining the services of Drs. Russell, William M. Lively, Richard Conwell and R. C. Fraser in this connection, in addition to other physicians who are yet to serve.

That the Nursery is appreciated by mothers of the children who attend it, is apparent in the efforts of the parents to help the Board of Managers in every way possible. They not only are willing to give of their scanty earnings at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, but in many instances contribute days' work when there is a lull in their employment.

Nursery work in colored districts is new, but its influence is increasing encouragingly. Working mothers are beginning to realize that with the day nursery their homes are kept together, and the need of placing children in institutions for a term of years is lessened. Further, in the Nursery a child is educated during its most impressionable years, so that its character is to some degree moulded before it is

thrown upon the world to seek a livelihood.

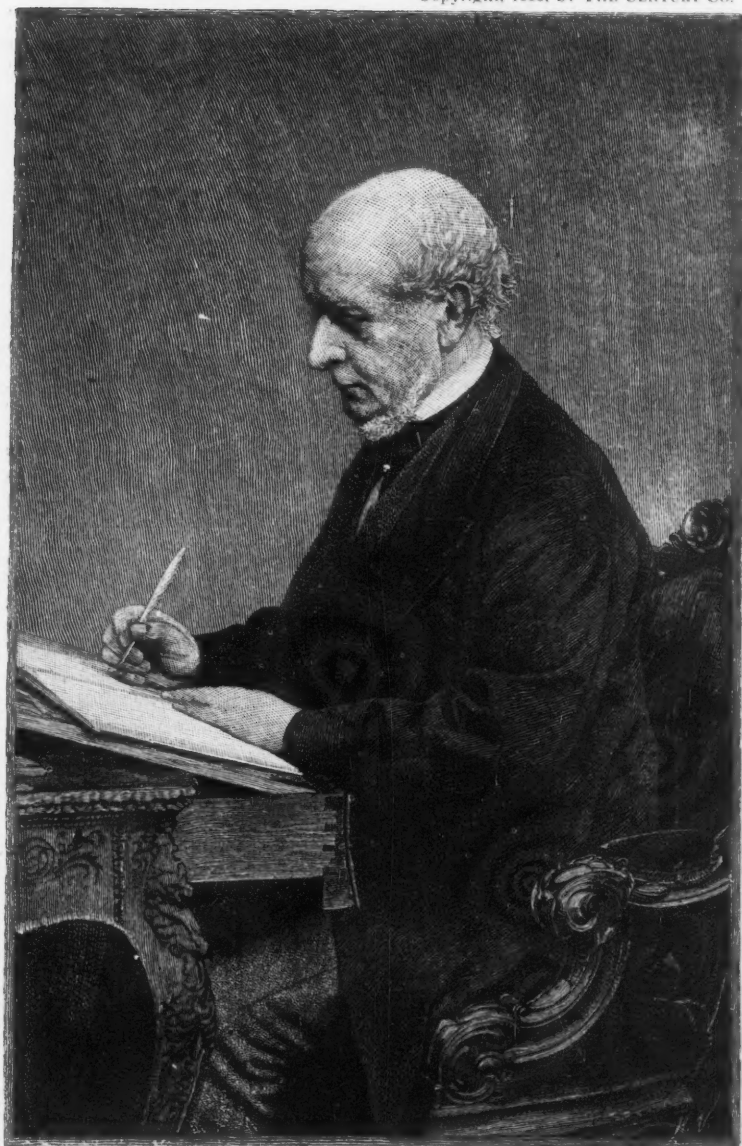
The committee of Hope Day Nursery plans not only to help children, but to educate their mothers directly and indirectly on all subjects pertaining to home-making, for the home is the rock—foundation of the nation. Fostering the growth of family love, the Nursery is an antidote for pauperism, a training school for the care of mothers and their children, and a blessing to the community in which it is located.

The Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery is composed of thirty-five women, all of whom are prominently connected with the educational, professional or social life of Greater New York. The officers are: Mrs. E. A. Dorsey, President; Miss M. E. Eato, Vice-President; Miss Maude K. Griffin, Recording Secretary; Miss Emily G. Fletcher, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Annie L. Dias, Treasurer; Miss Alice Carr, Assistant Treasurer. Mrs. E. E. Greene is Matron. The Nursery is open to visitors daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.





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CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, WHO HAS BEEN VISITING AFRICA, AND  
NOW WRITES WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE NEGRO.—See p. 377.



JOHN J. DELANY, CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK CITY.

## John J. Delany

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**S**AY what you will, let graft and greed crop up periodically in unsuspected quarters, let men wring their hands in despair lest the municipality fall away, New York city, the greater city, has an unusual able line of administrators, men of large ability and unaffected patriotism, who bring to bear upon their duties intelligence of the highest character. In view of the large industrial and commercial opportunities for men of brains, opportunities carrying such salaries as the municipality cannot afford nor dare not offer, the wonder is, not that now and then incapable men slip into public office, and dishonesty is overtaken, but rather that there is so much honesty, and so many men of high character and undoubted ability who seek an opportunity to serve their government. Between the far-fetched claims of the labor agitator upon the one hand and the unearthings of the muck rakers upon the other, wonderful it is that men in high public station can retain their evenness both as regards service and balance. It had just as well be said now as at any other time, that the public men who seek, in their way, to serve this Republic, get more blame and denunciation, and deserve less, than the public servants of any other country. What is true of the Republic at large is proportionately true of New York city, whose government, in many ways, is more intricate than the Federal government, and whose annual expenditure necessarily approximates one-third of

the annual expenditure of the Federal government. Whether the city is overburdened with too much government, as many hold, is not for us to decide, but this we know: the government, as it stands, is administered with remarkable and rare ability. From the Mayor, George B. McClellan, down, those who have been entrusted with the promotion and guardianship of the interest of the public, perform their duties with as much zeal as energy, and in neither essential are they lacking.

The largest law office in the world is the office of the Corporation Counsel of New York city. This office requires the service of four hundred persons, and yet it has but one client, but that client has multifarious interests. The present Corporation Counsel, John J. Delany, is an extremely able lawyer, ranking as one of the leading members of the New York bar, a distinction which carries more weight than would appear to one whose observation is casual. Mr. Delany was called to Tyron Row upon Mayor McClellan's first induction into office, and there were not many days that passed before he had justified the Mayor's choice and the endorsement of his brethren, for he displays a remarkable acumen for the intricacies of the law, and because of this legal insight, as well as profundity, and the ability of expressibility and interpretation, has rendered the city, in several notable instances, such service as only one so versed and so fitted could have rendered.

A native and to the manner born, the

public institutions of his city have for Mr. Delany an interest at once original and complete. There are very few men who, like the late Carl Schurz, can come into the Republic and lose themselves in the genius and form of our institutions, even within fifty years. Mr. Delany was born in 1851 in the Eleventh District of New York city. He was educated in the Catholic schools of the city, and rounded out his studies by taking the law course at Columbia College, supplementing the theory by study under Hon. James A. O'Gorman. It was not unnatural that young Delany should enter politics at the same time he entered the business of the law, for there are but few men of ability and address that can, or do, escape the political wheel of Gotham. Mr. Delany was a success both at law and in politics. He soon became, during political controversies, almost indispensable as a public speaker, and his knowledge of principles was paralleled by his eloquence of speech. Strange as it may seem, his first political office came in the form of an assistantship in the office of the Corporation Counsel of the city. That was in 1889. While he was so employed he made a diligent study of Municipal law, and mastered the work and routine of the law division of the city government. He had an opportunity here to get right at the heart and genius of the laws under which the city operated, to understand their procedure and their limitations. It is conceded that he was one of the best assistants the office ever had, and to him was entrusted such legal matters requiring extraordinary legal intelligence, plus common sense.

After several years in this office Mr. Delaney retired to private practice, and built up in a very short time a large and important clientele. The knowledge he had gained in his recent office served him well in the varied practice in which he engaged. His political prestige kept pace with his success at the bar, and he came to be regarded as one of the leaders of his party, and one of its most forceful speakers. His appearance upon the rostrum, however, was not confined to political seasons, for upon occasions patriotic or feasts of import, he very often appeared. Having demonstrated in every direction the marks of a great practitioner, and representing, in his personality and service, the advanced political student and enthusiast, it followed very naturally that Mayor McClellan should select him for the position of Corporation Counsel. Indeed this was one of the Mayor's first political acts. This was in 1903. But a decade before, mark you, Mr. Delany was an assistant in the office over which he now became chief.

Few there are who understand the importance of the office of New York's Corporation Counsel. In the administration of the government of this city, it is second in importance only to the Mayoralty, and, in many ways, exceeds that high office in responsibility. The Corporation is, at once, the Lord of the Treasury, Agent of the Municipality, and its Protector. Every movement in the greater city, the granting of franchises, the building of transportation facilities, the opening of highways of every kind, engineering attempts, the erection of buildings—in fact develop-



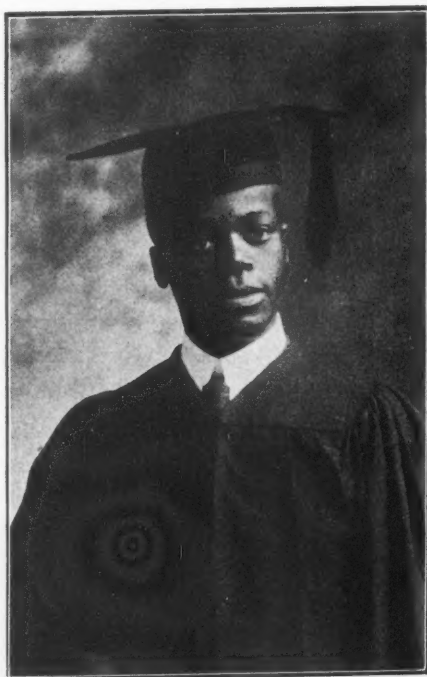
ments of whatever character, pass before the Corporation Counsel. He is taxed beyond description in properly construing the law, meeting issues, and protecting the interests of the city. That Mr. Delany has so successfully sustained himself against all the dark ways and strange words of corporations huge and powerful, is freely acknowledged, and the record he has made is highly creditable to him, and quite a source of gratification to his fellow-citizens.

Personally, Mr. Delany is a very simple and unassuming man. There is neither vanity nor ostentation about him; he is not stuck-up. Of a remarkably splendid physique, he is without vainglory. He is absolutely without color-prejudice. He is saturated in principle-prejudice, and by the latter he judges all men, and wants to be judged by that standard himself. He believes in rewarding faithful service, whether such is performed by black or white; he not only believes in such, but he rewards faithfulness wherever found. The only real confidential employé in his office is Mr. Anthony McCarthy, a colored man, whose reputation as a faithful and able public servant of his city, is well established, and has been appreciated by all the men under whom he has served. To Mr. McCarthy's hands is entrusted such business in his office as requires tact, and faithfulness, and in him the Corporation Counsel has the most implicit confidence, just as all the line of Counsels have had. What strikes one who deals with Tony McCarthy, as he is familiarly called, is his integrity, and likely that is what impresses Mr. Delany; the de-

tails of the office are at his finger tips, and his knowledge of its general work is indeed remarkable. For a term or two Mr. McCarthy was employed in the District Attorney's office, and the place he now so acceptably fills came to him as a promotion. Mr. Delany willingly testifies to the almost indispensability of this colored man's service. His first act, after his re-appointment January 1, was to notify Mr. McCarthy of his retention.

Against the protest of the press of the city, and the advice of intimate friends, Mr. Delany, in 1903, appointed James D. Carr, a colored man, Assistant Corporation Counsel. In Mr. Carr he saw a combination of a good lawyer and a good man, and against his decision to name him no argument could prevail. We give these illustrations merely to show the broadness of the man, his soul part, and, if you please, his views upon prejudice. For we know men's views by what they do rather than by what they say. It were needless to add that in the affections of the colored people of the city, Mr. Delany has a high and a secure place.

Mr. Delany's creed is Catholic, but his sympathies are not bounded by creeds; they embrace humanity. In Irish affairs he takes a leading part. He has been highly honored by the Knights of Columbus, in whose councils he ranks as a valuable and trusted leader. All in all, he is one of the very able men of New York, and we are not surprised that his party is whispering its intention of making an effort to elevate him to the New York Supreme Court Bench.



P. KA ISAKA SEME.

## The Regeneration of Africa

BY P. KA ISAKA SEME

Curtis Medals Orations, First Prize, April 5, 1906, Columbia University

I HAVE chosen to speak to you on this occasion upon "The Regeneration of Africa." I am an African, and I set my pride in my race over against a hostile public opinion. Men have tried to compare races on the basis of some equality. In all the works of nature, equality, if by it we mean identity, is an impossible dream! Search the universe! You will find no two units alike. The scientists tell us there are no two cells, no two atoms, identical. Nature has bestowed upon each a peculiar individuality, an exclusive patent—from the great giants of the forest to the tenderest blade. Catch in your hand, if you please, the gentle flakes of snow. Each is a perfect gem, a new creation; it shines in its own glory—a work of art different from all of its aerial companions. Man, the crowning achievement of nature, defies analysis. He is a mystery through all ages and for all time. The races of mankind are composed of free and unique individuals. An attempt to compare them on the basis of equality can never be finally satisfactory. Each is self. My thesis stands on this truth; time has proved it. In all races, genius is like a spark, which, concealed in the bosom of a flint, bursts forth at the summoning stroke. It may arise anywhere and in any race.

I would ask you not to compare Africa to Europe or to any other conti-

nent. I make this request not from any fear that such comparison might bring humiliation upon Africa. The reason I have stated,—a common standard is impossible! Come with me to the ancient capital of Egypt, Thebes, the city of one hundred gates. The grandeur of its venerable ruins and the gigantic proportions of its architecture reduce to insignificance the boasted monuments of other nations. The pyramids of Egypt are structures to which the world presents nothing comparable. The mighty monuments seem to look with disdain on every other work of human art and to vie with nature herself. All the glory of Egypt belongs to Africa and her people. These monuments are the indestructible memorials of their great and original genius. It is not through Egypt alone that Africa claims such unrivalled historic achievements. I could have spoken of the pyramids of Ethiopia, which, though inferior in size to those of Egypt, far surpass them in architectural beauty; their sepulchres which evince the highest purity of taste, and of many prehistoric ruins in other parts of Africa. In such ruins Africa is like the golden sun, that, having sunk beneath the western horizon, still plays upon the world which he sustained and enlightened in his career.

Justly the world now demands—

"Whither is fled the visionary gleam,  
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?"

Oh, for that historian who, with the open pen of truth, will bring to Africa's claim the strength of written proof. He will tell of a race whose onward tide was often swelled with tears, but in whose heart bondage has not quenched the fire of former years. He will write that in these later days when Earth's noble ones are named, she has a roll of honor too, of whom she is not ashamed. The giant is awakening! From the four corners of the earth Africa's sons, who have been proved through fire and sword, are marching to the future's golden door bearing the records of deeds of valor done.

Mr. Calhoun, I believe, was the most philosophical of all the slave-holders. He said once that if he could find a black man who could understand the Greek syntax, he would then consider their race human, and his attitude toward enslaving them would therefore change. What might have been the sensation kindled by the Greek syntax in the mind of the famous Southerner, I have so far been unable to discover; but oh, I envy the moment that was lost! And woe to the tongues that refused to tell the truth! If any such were among the now living, I could show him among black men of pure African blood those who could repeat the Koran from memory, skilled in Latin, Greek and Hebrew,—Arabic and Chaldaic—men great in wisdom and profound knowledge—one professor of philosophy in a celebrated German university; one corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, who regularly transmitted to that society meteorological observations, and hydro-

graphical journals and papers on botany and geology; another whom many ages call "The Wise," whose authority Mahomet himself frequently appealed to in the Koran in support of his own opinion—men of wealth and active benevolence, those whose distinguished talents and reputation have made them famous in the cabinet and in the field, officers of artillery in the great armies of Europe, generals and lieutenant generals in the armies of Peter the Great in Russia and Napoleon in France, presidents of free republics, kings of independent nations which have burst their way to liberty by their own vigor. There are many other Africans who have shown marks of genius and high character sufficient to redeem their race from the charges which I am now considering.

Ladies and gentlemen, the day of great exploring expeditions in Africa is over! Man knows his home now in a sense never known before. Many great and holy men have evinced a passion for the day you are now witnessing—their prophetic vision shot through many unborn centuries to this very hour. "Men shall run to an fro," said Daniel, "and knowledge shall increase upon the earth." Oh, how true! See the triumph of human genius to-day! Science has searched out the deep things of nature, surprised the secrets of the most distant stars, disinterred the memorials of everlasting hills, taught the lightning to speak, the vapors to toil and the winds to worship—spanned the sweeping rivers, tunneled the longest mountain range—made the world a vast whispering gallery, and has brought



foreign nations into one civilized family. This all-powerful contact says even to the most backward race, you cannot remain where you are, you cannot fall back, you must advance! A great century has come upon us. No race possessing the inherent capacity to survive can resist and remain unaffected by this influence of contact and intercourse, the backward with the advanced. This influence constitutes the very essence of efficient progress and of civilization.

From these heights of the twentieth century I again ask you to cast your eyes south of the Desert of Sahara. If you could go with me to the oppressed Congos and ask, What does it mean, that now, for liberty, they fight like men and die like martyrs; if you would go with me to Bechuanaland, face their council of Headmen and ask what motives caused them recently to decree so emphatically that alcoholic drinks shall not enter their country—visit their king, Khama, ask for what cause he leaves the gold and ivory palace of his ancestors, its mountain strongholds and all its august ceremony, to wander daily from village to village through all his kingdom, without a guard or any decoration of his rank—a preacher of industry and education, and an apostle of the new order of things; if you would ask Menelik what means this that Abyssinia is now looking across the ocean—oh, if you could read the letters that come to us from Zululand—you too would be convinced that the elevation of the African race is evidently a part of the new order of things that belong to this new and powerful period.

The African already recognizes his

anomalous position and desires a change. The brighter day is rising upon Africa. Already I seem to see her chains dissolved, her desert plains red with harvest, her Abyssinia and her Zululand the seats of science and religion, reflecting the glory of the rising sun from the spires of their churches and universities. Her Congo and her Gambia whitened with commerce, her crowded cities sending forth the hum of business, and all her sons employed in advancing the victories of peace—greater and more abiding than the spoils of war.

Yes, the regeneration of Africa belongs to this new and powerful period! By this term regeneration I wish to be understood to mean the entrance into a new life, embracing the diverse phases of a higher, complex existence. The basic factor which assures their regeneration resides in the awakened race-consciousness. This gives them a clear perception of their elemental needs and of their undeveloped powers. It therefore must lead them to the attainment of that higher and advanced standard of life.

The African people, although not a strictly homogeneous race, possess a common fundamental sentiment which is everywhere manifest, crystalizing itself into one common controlling idea. Conflicts and strife are rapidly disappearing before the fusing force of this enlightened perception of the true intertribal relation, which relation should subsist among a people with a common destiny. Agencies of a social, economic and religious advance tell of a new spirit which, acting as a leavening ferment, shall raise the anxious and aspir-

ing mass to the level of their ancient glory. The ancestral greatness, the unimpaired genius, and the recuperative power of the race, its irrepressibility, which assures its permanence, constitute the African's greatest source of inspiration. He has refused to camp forever on the borders of the industrial world; having learned that knowledge is power, he is educating his children. You find them in Edinburgh, in Cambridge, and in the great schools of Germany. These return to their country like arrows, to drive darkness from the land. I hold that his industrial and educational initiative, and his untiring devotion to these activities must be regarded as positive evidences of this process of his regeneration.

The regeneration of Africa means that a new and unique civilization is soon to be added to the world. The African is not a proletarian in the world of science

and art. He has precious creations of his own, of ivory, of copper and of gold, fine, plaited willow-ware and weapons of superior workmanship. Civilization resembles an organic being in its development—it is born, it perishes, and it can propagate itself. More particularly, it resembles a plant, it takes root in the teeming earth, and when the seeds fall in other soils new varieties sprout up. The most essential departure of this new civilization is that it shall be thoroughly spiritual and humanistic—indeed a regeneration moral and eternal!

O AFRICA!

Like some great century plant that shall bloom  
In ages hence, we watch thee; in our dream  
See in thy swamps the Prospero of our stream;  
Thy doors unlocked, where knowledge in her  
tomb  
Hath lain innumerable years in gloom.  
Then shalt thou, waking with that morning  
gleam,  
Shine as thy sister lands with equal beam.

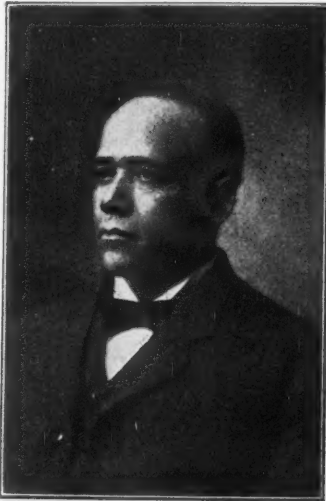
## W. E. Mollison, Lawyer and Banker

**W.** E. MOLLISON, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, an Afro-American, is generally regarded throughout his state as one of the six ablest lawyers practicing before the courts therein, and as the most eloquent advocate of the six. Mr. Mollison, measured by his accomplishments and record, deserves the rank, and praise, so generously and justly accorded him by his fellow-citizens. No Negro lawyer in the South has exactly measured up to Mr. Mollison, in the estimation of the

local courts and the legal fraternity. His position is quite an extraordinary one, and was undoubtedly won fairly and by merit. His practice is confined to neither race, court or district. Each race seeks him out, each court depends upon him for interpretation of the technical law, and the district courts, as well as the Chancery and Supreme Courts, regard him as somewhat of an oracle. His office at Vicksburg is one of the best appointed law offices in that leading city of the state.

Mr. Mollison is also a banker, and is President of the Lincoln Savings Bank, a strong institution, of great favor in his city and section. The Chicago "Banker," recently speaking of him, had the following to say:

W.E. Mollison of Vicksburg, Miss., President of the Lincoln Savings Bank, is one of the prominent and influential colored men of



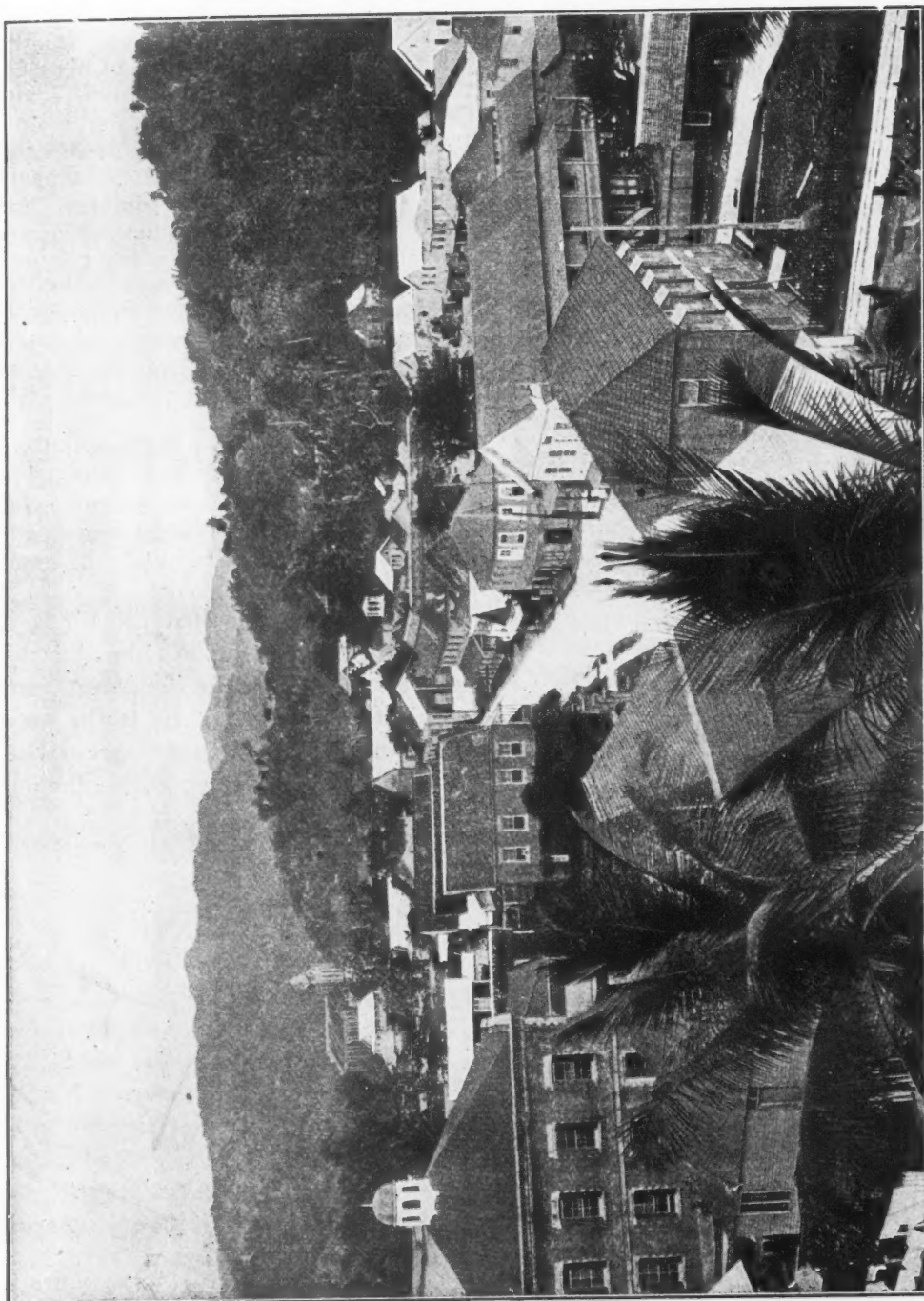
W. E. MOLLISON,  
President Lincoln Bank, Vicksburg,  
Mississippi.

the state and the South. He not only holds the respect and confidence of his own race, but of the public at large. Mr. Mollison is a native of Mississippi and was for years clerk in

the Circuit and Chancery courts of Issaquena county, being engaged in the practice of law at the time of his election. He has been Supervisor of the Census of the United States, and is now President of the first bank of its kind established in Mississippi. He was in fact the founder and promoter, and while its beginning was small, it is rapidly becoming a power in the community. Mr. Mollison is very proud of the bank, which is named in honor of the man, whom he regards as the greatest who ever lived within the tide of time. While he is a busy lawyer, with the widest range of practice, he gives the bank and its affairs his very closest attention. The bank was established in 1902, and every statement made since that time has shown a steady growth, both in size and financial strength.

Mr. Mollison has had all kinds of honors bestowed upon him by his neighbors, and is quite the ablest member of the Republican party in the state, but his ability has at times been rather a drawback, a hindering stone, than an asset.





LOOKING WEST FROM THE HEART OF A JAMAICAN CITY.



## The Race Question in Jamaica

The April issue of the International Journal of Ethics has an interesting article from the pen of Prof. Josiah Royce, the fruit of several visits to Jamaica, entitled "Race Questions and Prejudices."

This article which is a study and a discussion of the race problem from the point of view of a philosopher and a student of social psychology deserves careful reading as a whole. The sum of what Prof. Royce has to say is rather accurately stated in a phrase in an editorial comment upon the article in a recent issue of the New York Evening Post. It was there pointed out, that, in accordance to Prof. Royce, the race problem was largely a matter of administration. In other words it is not the "race problem" but the "American problem," the problem of good government, which is at the bottom of our trouble in the South. Among other things Prof. Royce says:

**"J**AMAICA has a population of surely not more than 14,000 or 15,000 whites, mostly English. Its black population considerably exceeds 600,000. Its mulatto population, of various shades, numbers, at the very least, some 40,000 or 50,000. Its plantation life, in the days before emancipation, was much sadder and severer, by common account, than ours in the South ever was. Both the period of emancipation and the immediately following period were of a very discouraging type. In the sixties of the last century there was one very unfortunate insurrection. The economic history of the island has also been in many ways unlucky even to the present day.

"And yet, despite all these disadvantages, to day, whatever the problems of Jamaica, whatever its defects, our own present Southern race problem in the forms which we know best, simply does not exist. There is no public controversy about social race equality or superiority. Neither a white man nor a white woman feels insecure in moving about freely amongst the black population anywhere on the island. The colony has a Legislative Assembly,

although one of extremely limited legislative powers. For the choice to this assembly a suffrage determined only by a decidedly low rate-qualification is free to all who have sufficient property, but is used by only a very small proportion of the Negro population. The Negro is, on the whole, neither painfully obtrusive in his public manners, nor in need of being sharply kept in his place. Within the circles of the black population itself there is meanwhile a decidedly rich social differentiation. There are Negroes in government service, Negroes in the professions, Negroes who are fairly prosperous peasant proprietors, and there are also the poor peasants; there are the thriftless, the poor in the towns,—yes, as in any tropical country, the beggars. In Kingston and in some other towns there is a small class of Negroes who are distinctly criminal. On the whole, however, the Negro and colored population, taken in the mass, are orderly, law-abiding, contented, still backward in their education, but apparently advancing. They are generally loyal to the government. The best of them are aspiring, in their own way, and wholesomely self-conscious. Yet

there is no doubt whatever that English white men are the essential controllers of the destiny of the country. But these English whites, few as they are, control the country at present, with extraordinarily little friction, and wholly without those painful emotions, those insistent complaints, and anxieties, which at present are so prominent in the minds of many of our own Southern brethren. Life in Jamaica is not ideal. The economical aspect of the island is in many ways unsatisfactory. But the Negro race question, in our present American sense of that term, seems to be substantially solved.

"How? By race-mixture?"

"The considerable extent to which race-mixture went in the earlier history of Jamaica is generally known. Here, as elsewhere, however, it has been rather the social inequality of the races, than any approach to equality, which has been responsible for the mixture, in so far as such has occurred. It was the social inequality of the plantation days that began the process of mixtures. If the often-mentioned desire to raise the 'color' of their children has later led the colored population to seek a further amalgamation of the two stocks, certainly that tendency, so far as it is effective, has been due to the social advantages of the lighter—and not due to any motive which has decreased the ancient disadvantages under which the darker race has had to suffer. If race-amalgamation is indeed to be viewed as always an evil, the best way to counteract the growth of that evil must everywhere be the cultivation of racial self-respect and not of racial degradation.

As a fact, it is not the amalgamation of the stocks, so far as that has occurred, which has tended to reduce the friction between the races in Jamaica. As to the English newcomers to the island, they probably do not tend to become amalgamated with the colored stocks in Jamaica, more than in any other region where the English live. The English stock tends, here as elsewhere, to be proud of itself, and to keep to itself. How, then, has the solution of what was once indeed a grave race-question been brought about in Jamaica?

"I answer, by the simplest means in the world—the simplest, that is, for Englishmen—viz.: by English administration, and by English reticence. When once the sad period of emancipation and of subsequent occasional disorder was passed, the Englishmen did in Jamaica what he has so often and so well done elsewhere. He organized his colony; he established good local courts, which gained by square treatment the confidence of the blacks. The judges of such courts were Englishmen. The English ruler also provided a good country constabulary, in which native blacks also found service, and in which they could exercise authority over other blacks. Black men, in other words, were trained, under English management, of course, to police black men. A sound civil service was also organized; and in that educated Negroes found in due time their place, while the chief of each branch of the service were and are, in the main, Englishmen. The excise and the health services, both of which are very highly developed, have brought the law near to the life of the humblest

Negro, in ways which he sometimes finds, of course, restraining, but which he also frequently finds beneficent. Hence he is accustomed to the law; he sees its ministers often, and often, too, as men of his own race; and in the main he is fond of order, and to be

couraged. That is one way, in fact, to deal with the too forward and strident Negro. Encourage him to air his grievances in court, listen to him patiently, and fine him when he deserves fines. That is a truly English type of social pedagogy. It works in the direction of



STREET SCENE IN JAMAICA.

respectful towards the established ways of society. The Jamaica Negro is described by those who know him as especially fond of bringing his petty quarrels and personal grievances into court. He is litigious just as he is vivacious. But this confidence in the law is just what the courts have en-

making the Negro a conscious helper towards good social order.

"Administration, I say, has done the larger half of the work of solving Jamaica's race-problem. Administration has filled the island with good roads, has reduced to a minimum the tropical diseases by means of an excellent health

service, has taught the population loyalty and order, has led them some steps already on the long road "up from slavery," has given them, in many cases, the true self-respect of those who themselves officially co-operate in the work of the law, and it has done this without any such result as our Southern friends nowadays conceive when they think of what is called "Negro domination." Administration has allayed ancient irritations. It has gone far to offset the serious economic and tropical troubles from which Jamaica meanwhile suffers.

"Yes, the work has been done by administration—and by reticence. For the Englishman, in his official and governmental dealings with backward peoples, has a great way of being superior without very often publicly saying that

he is superior. You well know that in dealing, as an individual, with other individuals, trouble is seldom made by the fact that you are actually the superior of another man in any respect. The trouble comes when you tell the other man too stridently that you are his superior. Be my superior, quietly, simply showing your superiority in your deeds, and very likely I shall love you for the very fact of your superiority. For we all love our leaders. But tell me I am your inferior, and then perhaps I may grow boyish, and may throw stones. Well, it is so with races. Grant, then, that yours is the superior race. Then you can afford to say little about that subject in your public dealings with the backward race. Superiority is best shown by good deeds and by few boasts."

## The Freedmen in the Presbyterian Church

**A**T THE general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now being held at Des Moines, it has been brought out that the Afro-American members of that body are contributing very largely to the support of their schools and churches. Since slavery was abolished, and even before, the Presbyterian Church has been liberal in the matter of contributing to the education of the colored people, standing third on the list of the liberal churches. During the year just closing the freedmen contributed in all to their own support something like \$143,631, of

which amount \$67,631 went to the support of the various schools in the South, and the balance, \$76,000, to support missions and church building. This sum is not extraordinarily large, but yet the Board of Missions for Freedmen raised for their education and evangelization only a little above \$200,000. It is not too much to predict that within the next decade we shall see the freedmen in that church bearing half of the expense necessary to carry on the work among them. That is, if before then the colored members have not withdrawn and organized their own presbyteries



and General Assembly, as wise men are now coming to believe would be the very best thing for them.

The total number of schools estab-

lished and maintained for the education of the freedmen is 108, with 322 teachers and 14,118 students in all departments.

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## A New York Physician

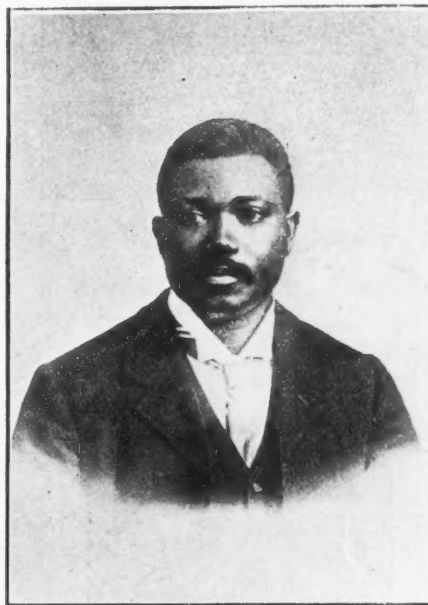
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**D**R. E. T. ST. JOHN is a native of Barbadoes, W. I., and was educated at Harrison College in that island, the principal educational institution in the West Indies, from which students have graduated who gained great distinction at Oxford, Cambridge and London universities. As soon as he left the college he secured work as a clerk in a mercantile house for a short time, but having decided to pursue the study of medicine, he came to America and entered the Boston University School of Medicine in 1885, and graduated after a three years' course in 1888. Deciding to make a specialty of the eye and ear, he entered the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, situated at 23d street and Third avenue, in the Fall of 1888, and graduated from that institution in 1889, receiving the degree of O. et A. Chir., which being interpreted means Surgeon of the Eye and Ear.

This institution is the only one of its kind in America which has a charter for the granting of diplomas in this special branch of work, and Dr. St. John happens to be the only colored physician of this city who holds a diploma for Ocular and Aural Surgery.

He has been practicing his profession in the West Indies for the last ten years, but having been advised to live in a

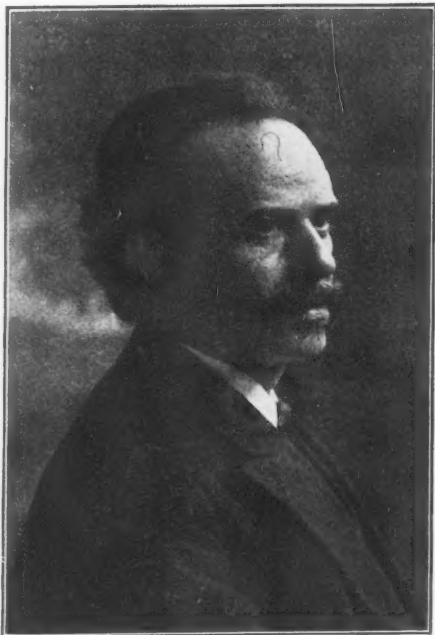
temperate climate, returned to America last year. He has recently been appointed clinical assistant at the New



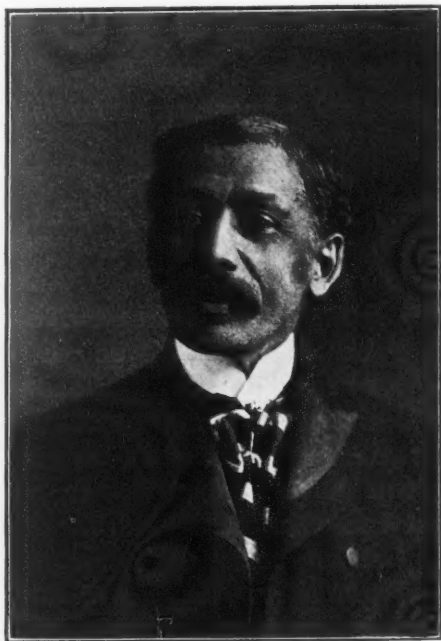
DR. E. T. ST. JOHN.

York Ophthalmic Hospital, where eye, ear and throat work is exclusively done.

Recently Dr. St. John opened an office at 132 West 53d street, for the practice of medicine, and we understand that he is steadily acquiring a good class of patients. We bespeak for him a successful career in his new sphere of labor.



PROF. FRANZ BOAZ,  
America's Leading Ethnologist.



HON. W. P. HUBBARD,  
Comptroller of the City of Toronto, Canada.



V. GLADSTONE DE SUZE,  
Our Representative in Panama.



DORA M. LAWRENCE  
A new and gifted poetess.

## Charles Banks and the Bank of Mound Bayou

**T**HE Bank of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, of which Charles Banks is the founder and cashier, is regarded as the one real commercial financial institution under the control of American Negroes. In its third year, it is enjoying a degree of prosperity with which but few banks of its size and capital are in the least acquainted. Situated at Mound Bayou, the one successful town inhabited exclusively by Negroes, in the very heart of the rich Delta-land, it has become a financial center, not only for the Afro-American farmers, planters and merchants, but for all who live within its radius. It is regarded as a most conservatively managed institution, and this, together with its no less than marvellous growth, has nearly, or quite, excited the unqualified respect of the citizens of the Delta, and attracted attention from the leading and most successful bankers throughout the state. It were not possible to correctly estimate the value of this bank to the Negro planters and merchants in Bolivar county, and especially within ten miles west, ten miles east, twenty-eight miles north and seven miles south of Mound Bayou; nor is it possible to tell just how much its record and standing mean to the Negro population of Mississippi.

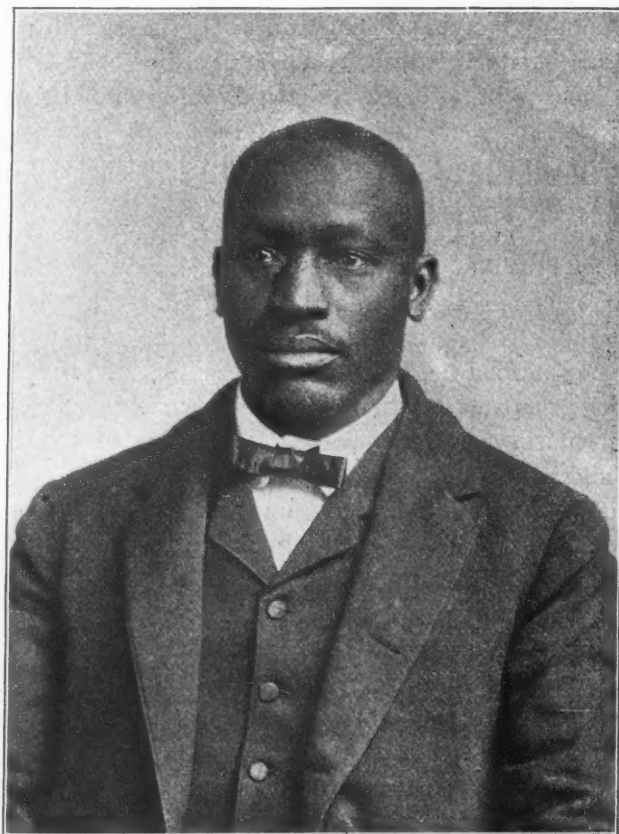
The Bank of Mound Bayou was organized by Charles Banks in January, 1904. The capital stock was recorded at \$10,000. Quite one-half of this was subscribed for two weeks after it was offered. From the day of its opening,

which took place in a small frame building of proportions something like 16x20, or less, it has constantly grown in every direction. The deposits have sometimes outswelled the vault; and the loan department has been conducted especially wisely and judiciously, as well as profitably. Thrift among the farmers and improved methods among the merchants, and hope everywhere, have been more marked since the bank was opened. Mound Bayou was always an extraordinarily progressive community; it is only just to say that even its progressiveness has improved during the last three years.

Some idea of the volume of business done by the Bank of Mound Bayou today may be had from the volume of business transacted during the first two years. From January, 1904, to December, 1905, the clearings of the bank amounted to something above a half million dollars. Few Mississippi banks can point to such a record. Maintaining regular correspondents at New York, New Orleans and Memphis, this institution is quite well established in the line of Southern banks in smaller towns. Its correspondents have perfect confidence in both its future and its management. The business of the bank is not altogether confined to the Negro race, but has many depositors and customers among the whites who live in the surrounding territory. Very recently the bank completed and moved into a handsome two-story pressed brick building. Just not quite three years ago the bank

began operations in a small one-story frame building. It is not too much to say that, keeping steadily in mind its growth since the foundation of it, within a decade the Negroes shall have their first one hundred-thousand-dollar bank

him, yet he it is who has made the institution solid, and brought to it all the elements that go to make such a venture strong and secure in the opinion of those whom it would serve, and from whom, in the main, it must gather its



CHARLES BANKS,  
Founder and Cashier of the Bank of Mound Bayou—President Mississippi Negro Business League.

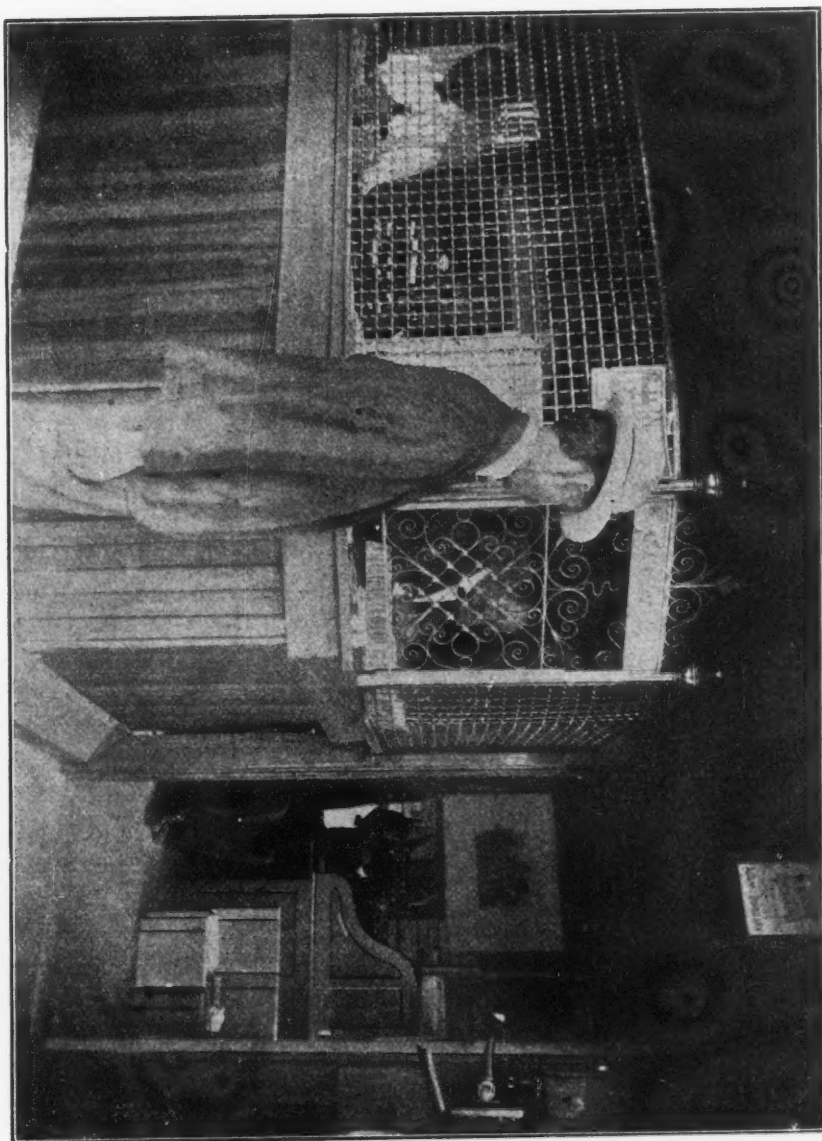
at Mound Bayou. There is every reason to justify such prediction.

The founder of the Bank of Mound Bayou is Charles Banks, the cashier, and, although in every instance the Montgomerys, founders of the town, the Francisess, McCarthys, Creswells, and other strong forces, have supported

strength and support. Mr. Banks is a born financier; keen, safe, honest, alert, he is financially sensitive. He is the leader of the new generation of Negroes in his state, and his leadership is conceded on all sides.

Mr. Banks was born at Clarksdale, Miss., in 1873. His education was ob-





THE OLD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MOUND BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI.

tained at Rust University, the leading college for Negroes in his state. Mr. Banks, immediately after leaving school, went into business at his home, and for ten years was head of the firm of Banks & Brother, cotton buyers, planters and merchants; his was regarded as one of the leading houses of business in Coahoma county. In 1900, President McKinley appointed him Supervisor of Census for the third Mississippi district, the famous black district, where the Negroes outnumber the whites four to one. In 1903, shortly after the death of his brother, Mr. Banks closed out his Clarksdale house, and opened the Bank of Mound Bayou. Recently he organized the Mound Bayou Loan and Investment Company, with a capital of \$50,000.

Mr. Banks is prominent in all movements for the benefit of and uplift of the Negroes, and is the acknowledged leader in business development. He organized the Mississippi Negro Business

League and is its president; since 1901 he has served as third vice president of the National League. In his state men honor him constantly for his worth and intelligence, and because he possesses the elements of leadership. In the Masonic Grand Lodge he is an influence at once strong and progressive; three times he has been elected lay delegate to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1904 the Third District unanimously elected him a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated President Roosevelt. In 1894, Mr. Banks was married with Miss Trenna Ophelia Booze of Natchez, a woman of strong character and exceptional culture, and she has contributed in no small degree to his success.

Mr. Banks is the kind of leader in whom the people are well pleased, and who must be looked to for the final solution of the vexatious problems about us.

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## North Carolina Business Development

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**R**ECENTLY the Piedmont Insurance Company was organized at Greensboro, N. C. Men like William McNeil are behind it, and already it gives signs of a secure future. Within a month a bank at Durham will open its doors. Behind this institution are the Fitzgeralds and their friends. Already there is a strong Building and Loan Association at Greensboro under

the direction of President Dudley. The old line insurance companies at Charlotte, under Young, and Green, recently deceased, have kept up with the pace of the era. In so many instances, all over the State of North Carolina, the Negro is moving right along, despite the memory of the Wilmington massacre and the opposition of men like Josephus Daniels.

## The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

BY JOSEPH T. PORTER

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ONE OF the most unique schools for the training of Negro youth is the Fort Valley (Georgia) High and Industrial School; and one of the strongest men of the race is Prof. J. H. Torbert, a co-founder and now assistant principal and financial agent. Prof. J. W. Davison, who has since retired from the work, was also one of the founders of the school.

To chronicle the success of Fort Valley is simply to write of the work of Mr. Torbert; for the history of Fort Valley and the history of his activities are the same. In fact Prof. Torbert and Fort Valley are practically synonymous. You cannot speak of one without thinking of the other. He is to Fort Valley what Dr. Booker T. Washington is to Tuskegee. Very few men have done more for a school and a people; and no man has fought against greater odds. All who know him and his work believe that the next ten years will find Fort Valley second to no institution in accomplishing practical results for the Afro-American. So I have no apology to offer for calling the attention of the readers of *THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE* to Prof. Torbert's work. Not yet past the age of indiscretion, he has accomplished what older and more heard of men would not undertake.

Prof. Torbert and the writer were classmates in college; we have travelled throughout New England in behalf of our school, and I have assisted him in

his work. I am very anxious that our young men and women should know him, and that they should take courage from his example. His assets are character, courage, perseverance and an indomitable will. He believes in his race. It is not possible to do any effective work in educational work without a belief in those whom you would serve.

When his associate, Mr. Davison, decided to go into another field of labor, Prof. Torbert was urged by many friends to take up the principalship; but in view of his youth and his desire for study and larger preparation, and also in view of the urgency of his presence in the field, where he has raised means and friends for the support of Fort Valley, he decided to offer it to a friend in whom he has great confidence.

Being reserved and modest, Mr. Torbert has kept himself free from the notice that his position and achievements seem to warrant; but he has not neglected, one moment, to impress upon Northern philanthropists and those of his own state the importance of doing for Georgia what General Armstrong did for Virginia and what Dr. Washington is doing for Alabama and the South. The task he made for himself is indeed a hard one, because there is no state where there are more and better equipped schools for colored young men and women than in Georgia. Many asked: "Is there need for another school?" Mr. Torbert, then

only twenty-five, thought he saw the need. How far he was right in his judgment, as attested by results, would surprise those who have not been permitted to look upon the work and see how exceedingly wonderful has been the accomplishment.

When Prof. Torbert assumed charge, in 1897, the school owned four acres of land, one small shanty and two teachers. Now there are thirty acres, nine buildings and sixteen teachers. The enrollment for the past year was about five hundred. It is not possible to fully appreciate how truly marvelous has been the achievement, without knowledge of the many obstacles he had to surmount. Just about the time the Fort Valley Institute was opened, industrial education was becoming popular, and at nearly every cross-road throughout the South sprang up an industrial school that demanded recognition. There was so much fraud practiced on the Northern people that they grew impatient and believed that Hampton and Tuskegee were the only schools deserving of support. Mr. Torbert faced a stupendous task, when he started out without a friend to build up a constituency that would maintain the school and sustain him in his efforts to carry light into the blackest of the "Black Belts." The people for whom he labored themselves antagonized his work, and the majority at first refused to grasp his hand; but he remained steadfast. To-day the people of his section regard him as their leader. He has instilled into them the lessons of self-respect and self-help, and the surrounding community, once forbidding because of the preponderance of

Negroes and its maze of ignorance, gives promise of complete regeneration.

Fort Valley is situated in Southwest Georgia, twenty-six miles from Macon. For many years it has been the centre of the peach farm district of the state. The choicest peaches of the world are cultivated there by Northern capital. Of course Negro labor was the dependence of these operators. So these laborers, delighted to get a rest from the cotton and corn fields, literally swarmed into the locality looking for this easy and more dignified form of employment. The influx was so great that the blacks soon outnumbered the whites four to one; hence the name "Black Belt." As a consequence, indigence and ignorance predominated. There were more hands to work than there were places for them. Idleness is always productive of mischief; and it was natural that the Negroes would drift into criminality.

When Prof. Torbert left college he did not seek an easy field of labor. His attention was directed to a school that was then hardly above the average country school. There in the valley, with the noted red hills rolling back on all sides, he determined to spend his life for the redemption of a people, who, by force of circumstances, were penniless and shiftless. By constant preaching and example he convinced them that whatever work is honorable is dignified. He has shown them the utter dependence of the South on Negro labor; and has done more than any man in that section to produce good will and tolerance between the race and to settle the farm-hand problem. This may not



strike the reader much to you, because conditions are not understood. In the South, it is a highly vexatious question. The Southern white man feels that whatever compensation he gives the Negro is sufficient. The whites claim that they have taught the Negroes what they know. On the other hand, the blacks consider they have contributed enough for the white man's support. Mr. Torbert, as arbiter, insisted, first that the Negro should become more efficient. They believed in him and began to prepare themselves. At present there are in the school enrolled men and women, advanced in age, who vie with the younger students. They show no embarrassment. As fast as they are turned out they are put to work and are getting better wages than formerly. Prof. Torbert has thus settled a question that was greatly disturbing his locality and is the bugbear of the entire South. It is the most vital problem of the South. Both sides are at present satisfied; and both sides regard him highly. Unlike most prophets, he is not without honor in his own country. Prof. Torbert was born in Thomaston, an hour's ride from Fort Valley. In his own state, in the midst of scenes that were familiar to him in childhood, he has built a work which time will justify. The Fort Valley work was fortunate in securing Prof. H. A. Hunt as Principal. He is doing a splendid work.

Prof. Torbert received his education at Atlanta University. He has, however, at Fort Valley, settled on a happier mean; and the students are given very thorough and practical courses. It is not enough for a boy to study in

geometry that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points." It is better to have demonstrated that principle behind the plow; the girls reduce chemistry to a practical science in their cooking.

With his singing and eloquence Prof. Torbert has won the hearts of some of the best friends the Negroes have. He has delineated "fo de wah" characters inimitably. In short, he has used all his faculties for the betterment of his people. Ever since 1895 he has appealed through song, dialect readings and talks for the people for whom he is giving his life. The burden of his sigh is his race; and he is more hopeful to-day than ever. His course has not all been sunshine. He has received snubs; but a snub at one place only sharpens his steel for the next. Many a time he has smiled when a tear would better express his feelings. You cannot discourage him. As a result of his efforts, he numbers among his many friends and supporters: George Foster Peabody, Jacob Schiff, R. Fulton Cutting, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry Goldman, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Mrs. C. B. Hackley and Miss Helen Gould.

Mr. Torbert told me that when he announced to the school, not long since, that another girl's dormitory would soon be erected at a cost of \$10,000, the gift of a Northern lady, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, as a memorial to her husband; that he had collected \$2,000 toward the water plant to be installed, and that he had received several contributions for current expenses, the scene was pathetic. Men and women from the fullness of their hearts rent the air with cheers.

## Systems and Methods of Education

BY DR. M. A. MAJORS, CHICAGO, ILL.

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I AM TAKING up a subject which I hope will receive larger attention hereafter from those who do nothing but criticise those that are doing something. The subject of higher education has gone begging, while many who oppose effort and object to methods have done nothing but maliciously abused the one great Negro among us. I for one believe in the Negro entering into all manner and methods of trades and believe also that higher education should not be neglected. I have never taken any other view, only I have on numerous occasions said a few things favorable to the side of Industrial Education. I believe the spirit is ripe among many of our eminent men to let Mr. Washington continue unmolested his crusade in behalf of the system his great school enunciates. I have never seen any harm in giving advice to young people, with most of their lives before them, along any line tending to their uplift. I believe with all the emphasis at my command in the general education of all. I do not advocate universal classics for any race and one who does is very foolish. If the individual wants to finish his education in the finest school in the world let him do so. If young men or women have tendencies towards the classics I say bravo; we need all the complete education the race can possibly have. No one has ever disputed for a moment that a man is not a better man by going through a college, provided he

is also possessed with those sterling qualities that make men men. Every Negro is not possessed with the splendid character that ought to mark the high bred scholar. The danger lies in misapplied effort. We see it, but alas! too often in law, in medicine, in the pulpit, and in many places occupied by shallow-pated unfortunates, who, on account of good memories, (a trait of a parrot, elephant or monkey) passed examinations at school and won literary honors that do no possible good, either to themselves or to anybody else. I believe that every Negro that feels an inspiration for the classics and fails to avail himself of that learning that seems to impel him, is a very unfortunate person and can be considered no worse off without such.

I believe something must also be done by those who do nothing but complain for the earnest advocacy of the great work being done at such schools as Fisk, Walden, Claflin, Atlanta, Clark, and New Orleans University. Constant grumblings have never won any battles, and I am greatly surprised that tactics of this kind have been adopted by those who profess to be scholars. Then there are those who in order to persecute the cause from which they choose to differ, widely, very industriously butcher up the English language in expressing their dislike to hard work, though the frail learning they possess unfits them for anything else save hard work.

I am firmly of the opinion that too much is being said about kinds of education. Too much noise is being made by men only capable of doing the most menial labor. Enough is not being done for the cause of higher learning by those capable, from any standpoint. I can see no good in any general movement, unless it is augmented to assist some other good movement. It is quite generally conceded that the Niagara Movement is opposed to the system from which the race is to get the earning capacity of the individual Negro increased. This plan if carried too far would leave us a race of bootblacks, and disgruntled poltroons, and barbers with but little to do.

Let us who believe that industrial education is good for the race also advocate the higher learning, and put our shoulders to the wheel and emphasize our earnestness. There are so many trimmers, blinded with selfishness, that they cannot see any possible good in anything their little brains are unable to digest, but those more capable must not lose heart, for they are improving with age and there is some hope.

The subject of education has agitated great minds for centuries. There has never been a question raised as to the kind, but as to methods, there has always been a gradual change and improvement. The great educators, such as Froebel, Tyndall, Huxley, and many others have never placed a limitation as to attainments on races or individuals, although they set up elementary systems which took much time to learn.

A course of study to fit one for the higher duties of school life is no more along the beaten path. Scholars may be competent to teach different branches without having more than general knowledge, yet being specialists in some particular branch. We are climbing over into an era of specializing. The best educated man or woman in this era, unless he or she has given time and much close study to some system, or special course, is not in any sense fitted to teach. If a man is contemplating the study of law, medicine, theology or electricity, or civil engineering, or is desirous of being an editor, journalist, musician or what not, then I respectfully lift my hat to all such and say, Take the higher system of education. While on the other hand a mechanic need not remain in school to wear away a model body of strength in sedentary study. He will need his healthy organ with which he is to beat the iron implements into forms so necessary to our material comfort. Finally, we must maintain a high system of education for the classes among us, but we must not forget to apply our minds assiduously to the great and crying need among us for better and abler elements in the trades, so that in the years to come we will have business men in every walk of life.

My advice is: "Let the fools on either side shut up, and let the leaders got together and be united as the hand in their Herculean efforts to strengthen the race, but separate as the fingers as to system." For of either the average Negro has but a faint understanding.

## The Afro-American People of Greenville

BY CLAIRMONT A. WILLIAMS

ONE OF the real progressive towns in the state of South Carolina is Greenville. It is not necessary for me, as a citizen of this community, to boast of the advancement of the Afro-American people hereabouts; it is only necessary to enumerate some of their accomplishments and signs of progress. Greenville has a large Negro population and there is a larger Negro population in the surrounding territory. I very much doubt whether it would be possible to find a more progressive and diligent set of colored people in the South. Of course their chief occupation, like that of the majority of all citizens of this section, is farming, and many have been able to get a very great deal out of the ground. Some of the most substantial men of the race in the country are farmers, and fortunately, many of the young men fresh from college are going back to the farm, and are putting into their work intelligence as well as thrift.

In every direction, the colored people are showing good signs of their appreciation of the bright side of their presence in the South and are letting down their buckets just where they are, and not in vain. In commerce, in banking, in farming, in education, in fact in all things that go to make up a good, strong citizenship, they are measuring pretty closely up to the standard of civilization about them, and, in many instances, are contributing something to it.

I shall just have time, and just enough space, to enumerate some of the enterprises conducted by the Greenville Negroes. The Workingman's Savings and Loan Company, a banking institution, is doing rather a creditable business and the Negroes are lending the undertaking their very best support. The bank meets a condition, and assists, in many ways, in solving very delicate local problems. Boyd & Smith's Drug Store is one of the neatest in town, and receives support, not alone from colored people, but from the white people as well. The proprietors, Drs. Boyd and Smith, are both practitioners here, and literally have their hands full. There is a shoe store, owned and conducted by Henry Moseley, that comes very near measuring up to the best shoe stores in the South, both as regards equipment and in manner of dealing with its customers. In the city of Greenville there are three home insurance companies, and they are each flourishing. They are: The Eureka Benevolent, the Metropolitan and the Charlotte. The weekly newspaper, a force too lightly regarded by colored people generally, is planted in Greenville. The "Greenville Times," edited by Dr. P. F. Maloy, pastor of the Springfield Baptist Church, reaches many people and wields a healthy influence.

There are any number of barbershops and their owners, Messrs. Butler, Lolis, Mims, Kennedy and Burgis, report that



they are supported pretty well. The colored barbershop in the South has to be supported unless all the men cut their own hair and shave at home. Cafés are many and creditable. Two meat markets, owned by John Thompson and Stenhouse & Son, receive a large amount of patronage from the white people about them. I do not want to be understood as saying that in Greenville more shoes are repaired than in any other town of its size, but the fact remains that there are no less than six repair shops conducted by colored men, but they keep open the year round and seem to be busy. These shops are owned by Amos Tolbert, C. W. White, Smuel Williams, A. C. Spann, Henry Mosely and Mr. Talley. The number of tailorshops owned by colored men seem innumerable.

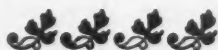
Quite the most advanced establishment amongst us is now being organized. It is a millinery and drygoods store to be conducted by a number of colored women in the city. Arrangements have been completed looking to the early opening of this store, and it will be in advance of anything in the South, excepting, of course, the St. Luke Emporium at Richmond. The artistic sign establishment of Williams Brothers should be mentioned as one of the

permanent business establishments of Greenville.

In the matter of educational advantages, Greenville lags not far behind. The public school system is rather progressive, while the Sterling Industrial School, of which the Rev. D. D. Minus is president, does very effective work for the advanced student. The Union Graded School, the largest of our public schools, has for its principal Prof. J. C. Martin. Two private schools, under the direction of Rev. B. F. McDowell and Prof. T. Carroll Sykes, contribute largely to the elevation of the life of the community. Mr. Sykes is a recent graduate of Allen University at Columbia, S. C.

I should not close this necessarily brief article without recording that in every trade the Negro has a large representation, and is yet the most skilled mechanic in this section. What we need, however, are young men skilled in the trades, to step right in and take hold of the work where the older men lay it down.

The relations between the races are extremely cordial. There are too many idle men of both races, but between the better class of both the whites and the blacks there is good will and amity.



## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

**J.** HOCKLEY SMILEY, who owns an interest in his father's long established business, the Smiley Catering establishment, on April 21 began the publication of a newspaper, the Chicago Weekly Reporter. It carries four pages of live local, social and editorial matter printed on good paper.

M. M. LEWEY, editor of the Florida Sentinel, Pensacola, Fla., has issued a call for the organization at Jacksonville, Fla., on May 30, of the Florida State Negro Business League. Mr. Lewey has been since its organization, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League.

CHARLES BANKS, cashier of the bank at Mound Bayou, Miss., and third Vice-President of the National Negro Business League, has issued a called for the second annual meeting of the Mississippi State Business League to be held at Jackson, Miss., June 13 and 14.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE, Director of the Academic Department, Tuskegee Institute, has been invited to deliver the Harvard Memorial Address in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, on Memorial Day, May 30.

MISS DORA MAYO LAWRENCE, who wrote the little poem in this number of THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE entitled "Round de Fireplace Wid Rindy," is a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and is employed in the Principal's office at that institution. She was born in Washington, D. C., but was reared in Texas, and after attending the common school in that state went to Tuskegee to continue her studies. She graduated in 1903, and has been almost continuously employed by the Tuskegee Institute since that time.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, who writes the lyric poems set to music by Messrs. Bob Cole and Rosamond Johnson, and who is himself a member of the firm of Cole and Johnson, has been appointed consul to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, vice Jerome B. Peterson resigned. A banquet was tendered Mr. Johnson by the Colored Republican Club of New York, of which he is president, May 10th.

J. DOUGLAS WETMORE, attorney at law, until recently located at Jacksonville, Fla., and Chief of the Legal Bureau of the National Afro-American Council, has removed to New York to practise his profession.

WITH all of Maxim Gorky's faults, he must be given credit for seeing some points in the social system of the human family more clearly than many who condemn his personal views of morality. In his lecture on "Anti-Semitism," which is mainly a defense of the Jewish people, he has the following to say of the race in general: "I do not believe in the antagonism of races or nations. I see only the antagonism of classes. I can not admit that there is a special psychology which inspires a man of the white race with an aversion for a man of the black race, or provokes in the Slav a hatred for the Anglo-Saxon, or the Russian a contempt for the Jew." This platform ought to be broad enough for every right minded man of any country to stand upon. The ties of humankind ought to transcend the difference between Jew and Gentile, Christian and Pagan, Protestant or Catholic, and on down the line of race, religion and nationality.—Indianapolis Freeman.

W. P. HALL, the poultry and game merchant with headquarters in the famous Terminal Market, Philadelphia, has just organized an association for the purpose of conducting a hospital in Philadelphia. The plan is to make it a first class establishment in every particular.

P. W. CHAVIS, editor and publisher of The Standard, Columbus, Ohio, has been instrumental in forming a company for the purpose of holding annually at Columbus a state fair, the first to be held August, 1906.

DR. GEORGE C. HALL, one of Chicago's most skilled practitioners, was a guest of the Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Congress. He is considered one of the most skilled surgeons in America and the white press of that section gave him much praise. The Congress was so favorably impressed by the skin grafting operations by him and Dr. Mercer that they have instituted an organization for the establishment of a hospital, and Dr. Hall will perform the greater part of the operations. He was elected honorary member of the Alabama State Medical Association, being also consulting surgeon of Cottage Home Infirmary, an institution conducted by Dr. Willis Sterrs, at Decatur, Alabama.

DR. J. M. MOSELY is reported by the Negro newspapers of Texas as a man who has accomplished some large results at Fort Worth, after a residence of only one year. By strict adherence to business he has built up a lucrative practice, has established a first-class drugstore with up-to-date soda fountain and ice cream parlor, said to be the leading one for Negroes in the city. He has recently purchased a large lot, upon which he plans to erect a hospital for the special use of his people.

FOR the fourth time Louis J. Piernas, a colored man, has been appointed Postmaster at Bay St. Louis, Miss. He was urged for re-appointment practically by the community, the only daily paper in the community leading his fight. Bay St. Louis is one of the important cities in the Gulf section.

MR. HENY O. FLIPPER, who was, perhaps, the first colored graduate from the West Point Military Academy, and who for a number of years has rested under the stigma of dismissal because of failure to break through the bureaucracy of the War Department and secure the vindication to which he was entitled, has at last succeeded in having all the papers in his case reviewed by the President. He has been returned to the United States Army. Mr. Flipper is a man of ability, and has done work for the government since leaving the army along lines of civil engineering which has gained the highest approval of those with whom he has been connected. The Negro people everywhere are proud of Mr. Flipper's vindication, belated as it is.



THE National Negro Business League is to hold its annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., August 29, 30 and 31. Extensive preparations are now proceeding under direction of the Atlanta Negro Business League and the officers of the National organization are looking toward making the meeting a success. Emmett J. Scott, Corresponding Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., or Fred. R. Moore, 4 Cedar street, New York City, will be glad to furnish information desired with regard to the coming session.



It has practically been decided to change the meeting of the National Baptist Convention from Los Angeles to Memphis, Tenn. The meeting will be held in September.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, published at Leavenworth, Kansas, says, under date of May 4:

"A row has started in Leavenworth because valedictorian honors have been awarded to Miss Erma Bruce, a Negro girl. Miss Bruce stands first in her studies in a high school class of forty-four members. In accordance with the custom of Leavenworth high school, she is entitled to be valedictorian. She is two and a half points and one unit higher than the second highest, a white girl. In order to set the Negro girl aside it is reported that the graduates as a class elected a valedictorian and salutatorian. So far the trouble has not gone beyond the high school teachers, but a movement was started this morning to place the matter before the school directors. Erma Bruce is seventeen years old and is a daughter of Prof. B. K. Bruce, principal of the South Leavenworth Negro school. Prof. Bruce is a nephew of B. K. Bruce, the Negro who was United States Senator from Mississippi, who died while Register of the United States Treasury. In a recent examination for position as music teacher in the public schools in Washington, D. C., twenty-eight applicants entered. Prof. Charles G. Harris, colored is not a graduate from any institution, neither does he hold a diploma from any conservatory of music, but he led the examination and stood number one. There were twenty-two whites, only two of whom passed, six colored and three passed. Yet the Negro is said to be inferior to the white man in every particular. Proof of this character would not be very convincing on that."



IT IS REPORTED that W. T. Woodson, a colored farmer living near Kaufman, Texas, is a broom maker, and raises his own broom corn and manufactures it into brooms. It is said that by this method he realizes as high as \$100 an acre from the land he cultivates in broom corn. He is working on the right plan. The nearer the farmer can come to manufacturing or otherwise preparing his products ready for consumption, the more profit there is in his crops. The cotton mill, the canning machine, the broom making machine, etc., are the implements to be employed in giving the farmer all the profit there is in what he produces; not only for the raw material, but for the finished article.

THE Young People's Christian Congress will hold its next session at Washington, the first week in August. Prof. I. Garland Penn, South Atlanta, Ga., is the Corresponding Secretary, and will be glad to give any information with regard to the matter. The Afro-American Council will hold its session at Charlotte, N. C., August 14 to 17. Bishop Alexander Walters, the president of the Council, reports gratifying progress during the past year.

PROF. JOHN HOPE, long head of the Department of Mathematics in the Atlanta Baptist College, has been elected president, vice Dr. George F. Sale resigned. Prof. Hope is the only man of color yet to be elected president of a Baptist school under the control of the Home Mission Board.

JUST half a year has the Louisville Public Library for Colored People been open, and the record shows that the people have been reading over 1,000 books a month. This encourages much, and should be of interest to the advertising public. A further notable fact is brought to light, namely, that the percentage of fiction read by the colored people of this city is smaller than the percentage read in either of the three white libraries.

THE annual meeting of the Afro-American members of the Episcopal priesthood will be held next October at the St. James P. E. Church, Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. George F. Bragg, Jr., Rector.

AT the recent commencement of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., Dr. C. F. Meserve, president, there were forty-six graduates, the largest class in the history of Meharry.

THERE were no graduates this year from the law department of Shaw University. The dean, E. A. Johnson, Esq., is a rigid and exacting teacher.

THE retiring Register, Judson W. Lyons, will again take up the practice of law and will make his home at Augusta, Ga., and Washington city.

MR. W. T. VERNON, recently appointed Register of the United States Treasury by President Roosevelt, will be sworn in about June 16th.



## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

**MOORE PUBLISHING and PRINTING COMPANY**  
**181 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK**

FRED R. MOORE, Editor and Publisher

IDA MAY MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer

IT HAS long been the desire of the editor of THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE and his associates to make it a magazine that would gain a wide circulation among the masses of the people. After considerable thought it has occurred to him that in order to do this it will be necessary to give up the attempt to do many things that other magazines in the same field are seeking to do.

As long as there are conflicting interests in the race, as long as there are divergent views as to what we as a race ought to do to attain for our people freedom, education and character, there will necessarily be papers and magazines to represent those different views and the parties that hold them. But there are certain matters of fact in regard to which there is no controversy, and which every party and class of people is interested to know and encouraged by knowing. These are the facts in regard to the successes of our people as a whole and as individuals. These successes may mean very little to the rest of the world but they are very important to us. A magazine which seeks to report and interpret the events

which mark the progress of our people from this point of view must needs confine itself to a somewhat narrow range of subjects. But just because it is not an organ for any school of opinion and just because it resigns to others its privilege of commenting on controversial matters, it may hope to gain a wider circulation than they. While the papers and magazines that represent different local interests and divergent schools of opinion are dividing among themselves the reading public, a magazine such as here suggested should aim to interest and gain the patronage of the whole people. Individual men want to hear and read only their own opinions, but every one is interested in knowing the facts.

A magazine which devotes itself to difficult and complicated social problems or which addresses itself merely to those who are highly educated and cultured can not, of course, hope to reach the masses of the people. It is necessary to have such magazines and the field is already well covered. In short it is the aim to make this magazine a national monthly newspaper, addressed to the whole body of our race rather than a

select few. In style the editors will aim to make it rather like McClure's Magazine than the North American Review or the Atlantic Monthly.

It is not our purpose, however, to report merely facts. We shall aim to encourage the writing of stories which concern the interests, the aspirations and the fortunes of our own race. It seems to us unwise to attempt to compete with the magazines of the white race in the field of general literature. Our people who want that kind of literature should be encouraged to go to the best models for it. But just so far as we have our own special problems, our own peculiar aspirations, misfortunes, trials, triumphs, and our own special mission in the world we have our own stories, our own heroes and heroines. The stories of the men and women who have struggled up from slavery, the stories of our school teachers, their sacrifices and their successes, the stories of our business men—it is stories of this kind that we desire to find a place for in our literature.

In order to carry this enterprise into effect it will take time, patience and money. It will be necessary to introduce a new style into our literature, and raise up from the young men and women of our people a new race of writers. In carrying out this we desire the help and assistance of every one who is interested. The publisher proposes to devote all the money he can raise during the next twelve months to gaining for this magazine a wide circulation and an advertising patronage. Until that is achieved it will be impossible to pay anything for contributions.

We invite all persons of all parties and all creeds who are interested in the enterprise to aid in giving wider currency to the magazine by contributing articles, hints or suggestions or criticisms. In return we can only promise them that we shall try to make the best use of everything that comes to our hands.

#### Our Third Year

WITH this issue of THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE we begin our third year in New York. Two years ago we purchased the publication from a Boston firm, and removed it to New York for several reasons, chief among which was the urgency of the demand for a real high class monthly magazine in New York, to be under the direction of colored men.

Since its transplanting this periodical, all agree, has made wonderful strides in every direction. The circulation has been increased, its influence has been felt in many quarters, and month after month it has carried good news to many, many homes, and appeared before the bar of public opinion as a witness in behalf of the capability of the American Negro. More and more it is coming to be regarded as the national mouthpiece of the race-builders, and more and more it is getting down to real facts as to the achievements of those whom it proposes to represent.

During the coming year THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE more than ever before, is going to serve the Afro-American people as no other publication has done.

We face this new year full of hope and vigor.—THE EDITOR.

---

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The Tuskegee Institute is now offering extended courses in both theory and practice to young men anxious to secure advanced instruction in Architectural Drawing and Electrical Engineering. Persons desiring to take advanced or elementary courses in either of the subjects will find the opportunity to obtain instruction at Tuskegee Institute, such as few institutions in the country offer. There is a growing demand for young men who fit themselves, by completing the Architectural Drawing Course, to make plans for houses, and who can do the work required in Electrical Engineering. Every effort is being made to make these courses more helpful than ever before.

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IT RECOMMENDS teachers and graduates for every line of instruction in the public school system and higher institutions. Its orders come directly from superintendents, principals, presidents and boards. It operates throughout the South, Middle West and West. Circulars and blanks sent on request. Now is the time to register.

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[INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK]

**14 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

HAS BEEN DOING BUSINESS FOR TWELVE YEARS

**IT** HAS HANDLED OVER \$7, 000. It is under the control of the Banking Department of the State.

## **The Membership Fee is \$1.00**

**Ultimate Value of Share \$250, Payable in Monthly Installments of \$1**

**The Meetings for Payment are held the 3d Thursday Evening in each Month**

It is issuing INVESTMENT SHARES of \$25, \$50 and \$100, redeemable in five and ten years, upon which we guarantee four and one-half per cent. per annum; also PAID-UP SHARES of \$250, upon which we will pay five per cent per annum.

We will help you to get a home anywhere within 50 miles of the City Hall of Brooklyn. If you would own your home you should join this Company. It is conservatively managed and is entitled to the confidence and support of the people. Your money is returned to you whenever you desire to withdraw, on 60 days' notice, and funds are in hand. To those at a distance whom we cannot assist in purchasing property, we would say that the INVESTMENT SHARES are of the safest and should appeal to you. We guarantee reasonable interest.

Our Board of Directors is composed of representative citizens whose business integrity is well established.

### **OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

FRED. R. MOORE, President  
SULLY R. McCLELLAN, Treasurer

ROBT. R. WILLIS, Vice President  
EDWARD S. LYNCH, Secretary

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Plainfield, N. J.

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MERCANTILE &  
REALTY COMPANY**  
(INCORPORATED)

**CAPITAL STOCK**  
**\$500,000**  
**BOND ISSUE**  
**\$50,000**

This Company is buying and building more homes for colored people, on easy payments, than any other in the United States, and offers, through investments in its Stock and Bonds, a safe and sure road to Success and Wealth. It is giving Paying Employment to hundreds of deserving young men and women of the race, and educating them in the practical ways of business life. The Company is trying to teach the Negro that he must work out his own future, which can only be done by building up his own institutions and business enterprises, and it feels sure that investments in the stock of the above named Company will aid him materially in doing this. This Company does not only promise to pay, but pays 7 per cent. annual dividend on Stock and 6 per cent. semi-annual interest on Bonds, and the dividends will increase with the business. Stock formerly sold at \$5.00 per share, then \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and is now selling at \$10.00 per share.

The Company buys and builds houses for stockholders only.

## STOP PAYING RENT! MOVE INTO YOUR OWN HOUSE!

Purchased on easy terms of the Company. Why accept 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. on your money when you can get 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. by investing in the Stock and Bonds of this Company. We are established in fifteen different States and are the largest and strongest Negro Company of its kind in the world.

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150 NASSAU STREET,

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**F**IVE YEARS ago I started in the Real Estate Business with a capital considerable less than \$100.00, and very little experience.

To-day I am doing the largest Real Estate, Rental and Investment business of any colored man or firm in the South.

The first year was hard, but I managed, at the end, to show a profit of \$386.00.

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Quite a jump, wasn't it?

But I have formulated plans for extending this business that when put in operation will increase its present earning power several times over.

In order to carry these plans out successfully and quickly it was deemed necessary to have a large number of people associated with me in the business, and for this purpose a Corporation was formed, known as

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(INCORPORATED)

**CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$50,000.00**

**PAR VALUE OF SHARES, \$10.00 EACH**

I can't begin to tell you in this space of the "Big Money Making Plans," "How the Business Was Built," "How to Make Money," "How to Double Your Dollars," "How I Sell Real Estate in All Parts of the Country," and other interesting things, but I have written a prospectus that "Tells You All About These Things" and "Shows You How to Increase Your Income."

It means CASH MONEY to you, if you can save as much as a DOLLAR a month. Write for it to-day. It is FREE.

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THE PRIDE OF THE NEGRO RACE  
IS THE HALF MILLION DOLLAR

# Afro-American Realty Company

[Incorporated under the Laws of New York State]

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000

SHARES, \$10.00 EACH, PAR VALUE (Full Paid and Non-Assessable)

THIS Company has as its principal object the better housing of the Negro Tenant Class. As a result of its operations for a period of little over a year it can point to the control of twenty (20) New York City Apartment Houses, valued at over Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand (\$690,000) Dollars. Six (6) of this number the Company owns, and the other fourteen (14) are held by the Company under long lease. These houses rent for Sixty-six Thousand (\$66,000) Dollars a year. This fact will tend to indicate the great possibilities, in the way of Dividends, in store for Stockholders in this Company. What this Company is doing in New York City, it intends ultimately to do in every large city in the United States where its people are found in any considerable numbers. Invest now and help this great movement onward.

Be sure and visit the offices of this Company during your stay in this city, whether you desire to invest or not. We are most anxious for you to see for yourself what we are doing.

PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., President and General Manager  
FRANK STUART ARMAND, Vice President  
FRED. R. MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer  
WILFORD H. SMITH, Attorney

## DIRECTORS

EMMETT I. SCOTT  
WILLIAM TEN EVCK  
WILFORD H. SMITH

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JOSEPH H. BRUCE  
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BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM STREETS

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Will convene in the city of ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15th, 16th and 17th, 1906. Colored people throughout the country should attend the sessions of this Convention. The Business men and women in all communities where there are a sufficient number should organize Local Leagues. Write to

**FRED. R. MOORE, National Organizer, 4 Cedar St., New York,**

For specific instructions.

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Prints all the race news of Michigan and Canada.

Is a fearless defender of Human Rights.

Advocates a Rational, Systematic and Progressive Emigration of Colored Americans to Africa and the West Indies.

Is essentially a Single Tax Organ, and advises the founding in Africa or elsewhere, an independent state with a single tax constitution.

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**\$1.50 THE YEAR**

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ROBT. R. WILLIS, Vice President

EDWARD S. LYNCH, Secretary

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PROF. WM. L. BULKLEY

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON

REV. WM. V. TUNNELL

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Plainfield, N. J.

### **METROPOLITAN MERCANTILE & REALTY COMPANY** (INCORPORATED)

**CAPITAL STOCK**  
**\$500,000**  
**BOND ISSUE**  
**\$50,000**

This Company is buying and building more homes for colored people, on easy payments, than any other in the United States, and offers, through investments in its Stock and Bonds, a safe and sure road to Success and Wealth. It is giving Paying Employment to hundreds of deserving young men and women of the race, and educating them in the practical ways of business life. The Company is trying to teach the Negro that he must work out his own future, which can only be done by building up his own institutions and business enterprises, and it feels sure that investments in the stock of the above named Company will aid him materially in doing this. This Company does not only promise to pay, but pays 7 per cent. annual dividend on Stock and 6 per cent. semi-annual interest on Bonds, and the dividends will increase with the business. Stock formerly sold at \$5.00 per share, then \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and is now selling at \$10.00 per share.

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### **STOP PAYING RENT! MOVE INTO YOUR OWN HOUSE!**

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#### **RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE**

Proper parties can make from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per week working for the Company.  
For further information address

*Metropolitan Mercantile & Realty Company*

**150 NASSAU STREET,**

**'Phone, 4033 John**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**P. SHERIDAN BALL, President**

**L. C. COLLINS, Secretary**

**JOHN H. ATKINS, Treasurer**



# THE AFRO-AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY

## BALANCE SHEET TO MAY 31st, 1905

### ASSETS

Cash in bank, - - - - -	\$ 1,336.69
Accounts—Receivable including deposits to secure leases, - - - - -	5,127.70
Furniture and fixtures, - - - - -	2,262.38
Investments in Real Estate, - \$181,952.68	
Less Mortgages on same, - 127,000.00	
	\$ 54,952.68

Preliminary Expense, including Advertising, charter fee, etc., - - - - - 6,280.49

\$69,959.94

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, - - - - -	\$65,507.40
Accounts—payable, including accrued taxes and interest on Mortgages, - - - - -	4,452.54

\$69,959.94

## PROFIT AND LOSS, MAY 31st TO OCTOBER 31st, 1905

To expenses, - - - - -	\$2,274.74
To Balance gain for five months, - - - - -	1,703.64
	<u>\$3,978.38</u>

By Net gain on rents, - - - - -	\$3,972.32
By Interest, - - - - -	6.06
	<u>\$3,978.38</u>

## BALANCE SHEET FROM MAY 31st TO OCTOBER 31st, 1905

### ASSETS

Cash in bank, - - - - -	\$ 1,252.83
Accounts—Receivable including deposits to secure leases, - - - - -	5,231.29
Furniture and fixtures, - - - - -	2,313.23
Investments in Real Estate, - 181,952.68	
Less Mortgages on same, - 125,000.00	
Net investment, - - - - -	56,952.68
Preliminary expenses, including advertising, charter fee, etc., - - - - -	7,135.03
	<u>\$72,885.06</u>

### LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in, - - - - -	\$67,786.90
Accounts payable, including accrued taxes, and interest on Mortgages, - - - - -	3,394.52
Balance profit and loss account, as above, - - - - -	1,703.64

\$72,885.06

# The Colored American Magazine

## FOR MARCH, 1906

---

### Alvert Topping, The Horseman

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Ella Wheeler Wilcox needs no introduction.

### Idealism and Materialism

—CARRIE W. CLIFFORD

Mrs. Clifford is one of America's brightest women. She is a writer of note, and is now leading the movement for a Central Council of all Afro-American organizations. "Idealism and Materialism" is an unusually strong contribution. It is intensely interesting.

### Thomas H. Malone

of Georgia writes a special story.

### Abraham Lincoln

—R. W. THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson is a leading journalist of the present day. His grasp of public measures is remarkable. For a

number of years he has interpreted public sentiment for the leading Afro-American periodicals. Brilliant as a writer, this article on Lincoln is a permanent contribution to the biographies and essays extant.

### T. Thomas Fortune, the Poet

—ROSCOE CONKLING SIMMONS

It should be interesting to read what Mr. Simmons thinks about the "Dreams of Life," the volume of his early teacher's poems.

### The Way of the World,

acknowledged one of the strongest reviews and interpretations of current history, will be especially instructive.

The **MARCH** number will be replete with facts, facts, facts, about the progress of the Afro-American people everywhere.

Everybody should be a reader of this magazine.

---

\$1.00	<b>Subscribe for a Year</b>	\$1.00
10 Cents	<b>Buy a Copy. Buy it Now</b>	10 Cents
<b>AGENTS WANTED</b>		

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Will convene in the city of ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15h, 16th and 17th, 1906. Colored people throughout the country should attend the sessions of this Convention. The Business men and women in all communities where there are a sufficient number should organize Local Leagues. Write to

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Subscription Rates, 1 year \$1.50;  
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TELEPHONE, 4693 Columbus.

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**127 = 129 West 53rd Street  
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**J. L. & GEO. E. MARSHALL, Props.**

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Newly furnished rooms for permanent or  
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**\$1.50 THE YEAR**

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¶ Why accept 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. from Savings Banks, when we are paying 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. on **GUARANTEED Investments**? **BEGIN NOW.** Investments may be made on the Instalment Plan. We have the best proposition on the market.

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LET US ESTIMATE UPON YOUR WORK

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**181 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK**

**OBTAIN**

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IN THE  
**Colored American**  
**. . Magazine . .**

**RESULTS**

In answering advertisements, please mention this Magazine

# THE PRIDE OF THE NEGRO RACE

IS THE HALF MILLION DOLLAR

## Afro-American Realty Company

[ Incorporated under the Laws of New York State ]

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000**

**SHARES, \$10.00 EACH, PAR VALUE** (Full Paid and Non-Assessable)

**T**HIS Company has as its principal object the better housing of the Negro Tenant Class. As a result of its operations for a period of little over a year it can point to the control of twenty (20) New York City Apartment Houses, valued at over Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand (\$690,000) Dollars. Six (6) of this number the Company owns, and the other fourteen (14) are held by the Company under long lease. These houses rent for Sixty-six Thousand (\$66,000) Dollars a year. This fact will tend to indicate the great possibilities, in the way of Dividends, in store for Stockholders in this Company. What this Company is doing in New York City, it intends ultimately to do in every large city in the United States where its people are found in any considerable numbers. Invest now and help this great movement onward.

Be sure and visit the offices of this Company during your stay in this city, whether you desire to invest or not. We are most anxious for you to see for yourself what we are doing.

PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., President and General Manager

FRANK STUART-ARMAND, Vice President

FRED. R. MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer

WILFORD H. SMITH, Attorney

### DIRECTORS

EMMETT J. SCOTT

WILLIAM TEN EYCK

WILFORD H. SMITH

FRANK STUART-ARMAND

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JOSEPH H. BRUCE

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JAMES E. GARNER

**MEYERS BUILDING, 49 Maiden Lane**

BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM STREETS

**11th Floor, Rooms 1105-6-7**

**NEW YORK CITY**

Telephones { 3726 } John  
                  { 3727 }

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[INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK]

**14 Douglass Street,**

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**

HAS BEEN DOING BUSINESS FOR TWELVE YEARS

**IT** HAS HANDLED OVER \$7,000. It is under the control of the Banking Department of the State.

## **The Membership Fee is \$1.00**

**Ultimate Value of Share \$250, Payable in Monthly Installments of \$1**  
The Meetings for Payment are held the 3d Thursday Evening in each Month

It is issuing INVESTMENT SHARES of \$25, \$50 and \$100, redeemable in five and ten years, upon which we guarantee four and one-half per cent. per annum; also PAID-UP SHARES of \$250, upon which we will pay five per cent per annum.

We will help you to get a home anywhere within 50 miles of the City Hall of Brooklyn. If you would own your home you should join this Company. It is conservatively managed and is entitled to the confidence and support of the people. Your money is returned to you whenever you desire to withdraw, on 60 days' notice, and funds are in hand. To those at a distance whom we cannot assist in purchasing property, we would say that the INVESTMENT SHARES are of the safest and should appeal to you. We guarantee reasonable interest.

Our Board of Directors is composed of representative citizens whose business integrity is well established.

### **OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

FRED. R. MOORE, President	ROBT. R. WILLIS, Vice President	
SULLY R. McCLELLAN, Treasurer	EDWARD S. LYNCH, Secretary	
FRANK P. DOWNING, Accountant		
FRANK H. CARMAND	PROF. WM. L. BULKLEY	SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON
REV. WM. V. TUNNELL	T. THOMAS FORTUNE	ROBT. H. BULLOCK
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**"TAKE UP THY BED AND WALK."**

**7 Per Cent. Dividend Annually! Homes on Easy Terms!**



STORE AT 320 PLAINFIELD AVE  
Plainfield, N. J.

### METROPOLITAN MERCANTILE & REALTY COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

#### CAPITAL STOCK

\$500,000<sup>1/2</sup>

#### BOND ISSUE

\$50,000<sup>1/2</sup>

This Company is buying and building more homes for colored people, on easy payments, than any other in the United States, and offers, through investments in its Stock and Bonds, a safe and sure road to Success and Wealth. It is giving Paying Employment to hundreds of deserving young men and women of the race, and educating them in the practical ways of business life. The Company is trying to teach the Negro that he must work out his own future, which can only be done by building up his own institutions and business enterprises, and it feels sure that investments in the stock of the above named Company will aid him materially in doing this. This Company does not only promise to pay, but pays 7 per cent. annual dividend on Stock and 6 per cent. semi-annual interest on Bonds, and the dividends will increase with the business. Stock formerly sold at \$5.00 per share, then \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, and is now selling at \$10.00 per share.

The Company buys and builds houses for stockholders only.

### STOP PAYING RENT! MOVE INTO YOUR OWN HOUSE!

Purchased on easy terms of the Company. Why accept 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. on your money when you can get 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. by investing in the Stock and Bonds of this Company. We are established in fifteen different States and are the largest and strongest Negro Company of its kind in the world.

#### RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Proper parties can make from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per week working for the Company.  
For further information address

*Metropolitan Mercantile & Realty Company*

150 NASSAU STREET,

'Phone, 4033 John

NEW YORK CITY

**P. SHERIDAN BALL, President**

**L. C. COLLINS, Secretary**

**JOHN H. ATHINS, Treasurer**

In answering advertisements, please mention this Magazine



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

—OF THE—

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

Will convene in the city of ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15h, 16th and 17th, 1906. Colored people throughout the country should attend the sessions of this Convention. The Business men and women in all communities where there are a sufficient number should organize Local Leagues. Write to

FRED. R. MOORE, National Organizer, 4 Cedar St., New York

For specific instructions.

*The*  
**Colored Home Seeker's Ass'n**

OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

**W**ILL seek Homes and Employment for persons in any section of the United States. One dollar pays for the Enrollment of your Name on this great Directory. Address

**Home Seeker's Ass'n**

Room 5, Hannan Block, Johnstown, Pa.

TELEPHONE, 4693 Columbus.

**Hotel Marshall**  
127 - 129 West 53rd Street  
NEW YORK

Our Restaurant is noted for its Creole Sauces. Maryland Fried Chicken Southern Dishes a Specialty. Private Dining Rooms. Excellent appointment for after Theatre Parties. Headquarters for all Musical Talent.

**J. L. & GEO. E. MARSHALL, Props.**

COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE ON SALE

**MRS. P. HARRISON**  
LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS

All Modern Improvements  
First-class in every respect

**SPECIAL Attention to TRANSIENTS**

394 Carlton Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Convenient to three (3) lines of cars, Fulton street and Greene avenue, also Elevated Railroad.  
Telephone, 1633 W.

TELEPHONE, 803 Columbus.

**HOTEL MACEO**  
213 West 53rd St., New York City

First-class accommodations only. Located one door from Broadway. Cars for all parts of the city and depots pass the door. Illuminated throughout with electricity. Handsomely furnished rooms. Dining room service unsurpassed. Tonsorial Parlor attached. Prices moderate.

**BENJ. F. THOMAS, Proprietor**

COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE ON SALE

Telephone, 1403 - A Bedford.

**Scottron Manufacturing Co.**

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

**Pedestals, Tabourettes, Lamp Columns, Lamp and Vase Bodies**

In Imitation Onyx, Agate, Fossil Wood and Various Foreign  
and American Pottery Finishes.

**Office: 598 MONROE STREET,**

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 GAME ETC.**  
 99 BARCLAY ST.  
**NEW YORK.**

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 1382 CORTLANDT. 1058 CORTLANDT.

REPRESENTED BY MR. WALTER A. HATTON

CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS

**UNIVERSAL BARBERSHOP**

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 332 West Fifty-Second St.  
 Between 8th and 9th Aves.

Ladies and Children's  
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 Imported and Domestic  
 Toilet Articles

NEW YORK

Colored American Magazine on Sale

Telephone Connection. Hansom and Cab Service

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 GENERAL EXPRESS AND TRUCKMAN  
 Office, 206 W. 27th STREET  
 NEW YORK

Furniture Removed to City or Country  
 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

**BLOCK BROS.**  
**Havana Cigars**  
 34 Maiden Lane  
 Near Nassau St., NEW YORK  
 BOX TRADE A SPECIALTY

TELEPHONE, 1633-W PROSPECT

**DR. L. J. DELSARTE, DENTIST**

394 Carlton Avenue

OFFICE HOURS BROOKLYN, N.Y.  
 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT

**CARLTON HOUSE**  
 456 and 458 Carlton Avenue  
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Newly furnished rooms for permanent or  
 transient guests. Board if desired. The  
 largest and best appointed house in  
 Brooklyn.

MRS. LEVI NEAL, Proprietor.

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The Leading Afro-American Newspaper  
**\$1.50 THE YEAR**

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 AND THE AGE, \$2.00

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**REGISTERED STATE OF NEW YORK**  
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Remains Prepared for  
Shipment to any Part  
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Telephone 1980 Bedford

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The Tuskegee Institute is now offering extended courses in both theory and practice to young men anxious to secure advanced instruction in Architectural Drawing and Electrical Engineering. Persons desiring to take advanced or elementary courses in either of the subjects will find the opportunity to obtain instruction at Tuskegee Institute, such as few institutions in the country offer. There is a growing demand for young men who fit themselves, by completing the Architectural Drawing course, to make plans for houses, and who can do the work required in Electrical Engineering. Every effort is being made to make these courses more helpful than ever before.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal,  
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## Somewhat of a Record

---

**T**HE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE printed One Thousand More Magazines in February than were printed in January. There were orders for Five Hundred more than the combined edition. A second thousand additional were printed in March. There were exactly Nine hundred and Forty-three orders which could not be filled. The edition was sold out three days after publication.

## The Colored American Magazine

is not only READ, it is BOUGHT. And it is the best ten-cent investment you can make.

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**AGENTS WANTED**

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**COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE**

Cor. Pearl and Cedar Sts.,

NEW YORK





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TELEPHONES.  
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REPRESENTED BY MR. WALTER A. HATTON

CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS

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 332 West Fifty-Second St.  
 Between 8th and 9th Aves.

Ladies and Children's  
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Telephone Connection.

Hansom and Cab Service

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 GENERAL EXPRESS AND TRUCKMAN  
 Office, 206 W. 27th STREET  
 NEW YORK

Furniture Removed to City or Country  
 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

**BLOCK BROS.**  
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 34 Maiden Lane  
 Near Nassau St., NEW YORK  
 BOX TRADE A SPECIALTY

TELEPHONE, 1633-W PROSPECT

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A PORTRAIT AND FRAME AT HALF  
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Portraits in Oil, Brown Sepia, French Enamel, French  
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3727.

Telephone { 917 Harlem  
918

**NEW YORK**

Telephones, 3726, 3727 John, Meyers Building, Floor 11

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**COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW**  
**and Proctor in Admiralty**

**49 MAIDEN LANE**  
**NEW YORK**

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Eyes Examined by Latest Scientific Methods. Glasses  
Accurately Fitted and Adjusted. Consultation FREE.

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SUCCESSOR TO MRS. E. A. BANARD

**Intelligence Office**

**Reliable Colored Help a Specialty**

**68 VANDERBILT AVE., BROOKLYN**

**DANIEL S. WILLIS**

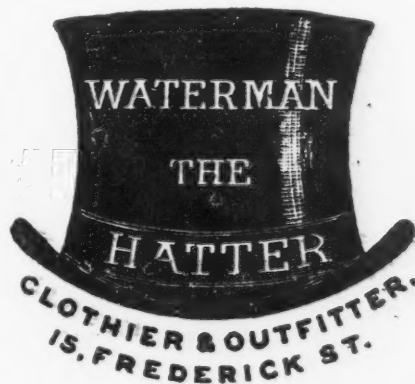
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**a Specialty**

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advanced pupils on either Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write to-day for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address:

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at your home: For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons for beginners

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A DIRECT ROUTE TO THE  
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**AT ATLANTA**

A DIRECT ROUTE TO  
**ATLANTA**

VIA,

WASHINGTON, D. C., and  
RICHMOND, VA., and to  
BIRMINGHAM, MEM-  
PHIS AND THE SOUTH.

**F**OR Tickets and information address  
Northern representatives as follows:

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1429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
J. W. COLE, P. A.,  
1421 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.  
R. H. STANSELL, T. P. A.,  
1421 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.  
O. M. CHILTON, C. P. A.,  
Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.  
C. L. LONGSDORF, N. E. P. A.,  
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THE SHORTEST AND  
QUICKEST ROUTE TO  
RALEIGH, N. C., COLUM-  
BIA, S. C., SAVANNAH,  
GA., JACKSONVILLE,  
FLA., and all points in  
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA

**G. Z. PHILLIPS, T. P. A.**  
**W. E. CONKLYN, G. E. P. A.**  
**1182 Broadway, New York**

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Preparation for the Teeth

PREPARED BY

**DR. D. P. REID, D. D. S.**

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**CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000**

**SHARES, \$10.00 EACH, PAR VALUE** (Full Paid and Non-Assessable)

**T**HIS Company has as its principal object the better housing of the Negro Tenant Class. As a result of its operations for a period of little over a year it can point to the control of twenty (20) New York City Apartment Houses, valued at over Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand (\$690,000) Dollars. Six (6) of this number the Company owns, and the other fourteen (14) are held by the Company under long lease. These houses rent for Sixty-six Thousand (\$66,000) Dollars a year. This fact will tend to indicate the great possibilities, in the way of Dividends, in store for Stockholders in this Company. What this Company is doing in New York City, it intends ultimately to do in every large city in the United States where its people are found in any considerable numbers. Invest now and help this great movement onward.

Be sure and visit the offices of this Company during your stay in this city, whether you desire to invest or not. We are most anxious for you to see for yourself what we are doing.

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